THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

October 26, 1946

CHIANG KAI-SHEK AT 60

AN EDITORIAL

Pakhoi Smugglers Reap Harvest

By Wang Dzoong-yen

Education At Cross-Roads

By Philip F. J. Chih

Meat & The Coming U.S. Elections

By Joseph P. Lyford

CAN REDS BE BOUGHT?

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 103 PRICE CNC$800 NUMBER 8

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

"Stilwell, Ding Hao!"

To The Editor:

Reading the newspapers of Oct. 14, I found, to my sorrow, that Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, embodiment of American friendship toward China, had died of a liver ailment in a hospital. He was really the one who had full knowledge of China. Most Americans have usually come to know China through attending cocktail parties and dances given in their honor by top-notch government officials and city-bred notables. As a matter of fact, what they have learned is far from true, because what Chinese they have contacted can hardly stand for the majority of the people in China. But Gen. Stilwell came to know China in a different way, that is, through his close contact with Chinese "ping" who, before being drafted, had been good-humored peasants brought up in out-of-the-way villages where time-aged feudal bonds and an antiquated spirit of China still remained. He knew their poverty and grievances, too.

During the Burma campaign, he once addressed a group of Chinese "ping" and said, "You are the national ends, not the means with which to fight against the Japs. If you fight a successful battle, but with a heavy toll of lives, it is, in effect, a real loss from the viewpoint of total war. Therefore, you must value your own lives more highly than the ammunition you use in fighting the enemy, for deceased fighters can not be brought to life again, whereas ammunition can be manufactured almost unlimitedly and on a large scale. And, therefore, you must win battles rather by consumption of huge quantities of ammunition than by heavy sacrifice of human lives on our side."

These words took the Chinese "ping" by surprise, struck them as unbelievable, for never had they heard such kind words from their Chinese generals before they came to India and Burma. What some Chinese generals usually said in a monotonous tone was as follows: "China is rich in manpower but short of weapons. You must take good care of your rifle, regard it as your own wife, and pledge yourselves never to leave it. At the critical moment of battle, never let your weapons fall into the hands of our enemy; you must keep them safe by all means, and even with your own lives if necessary. If you run for your life, do not leave your weapons behind. Otherwise you will be heavily punished, and may be shot for doing so."

Though the Chinese soldiers mostly were simple people, they could clearly discern good-intentioned Gen. Stilwell from those hard-hearted Chinese generals.

A miracle was also accomplished by Gen. Stilwell to prevail on some bigoted, old-fashioned Chinese generals to effect a change in the treatment of the soldiers. In China, the "ping" were usually underfed, underpaid and raggedly-clothed. But in Burma and India, Gen. Stilwell insisted they should be well-fed, well-equipped and clothed in brand-new khaki uniforms before they were sent to the front.

At war's end, these Chinese soldiers returned from Burma and India. Their radiant faces and well-fed bodies formed a strong contrast with their ill-fated brothers in the China Theater. The veterans of the Burma campaign are still proud of having been under the command of General Stilwell and in their minds there still lingers the sweet memory of the days spent in Burma and India. Should you ask what they think of Gen. Stilwell, ready on their lips would be, "Stilwell, Ding Hao!" accompanied with the gesture of thumb brandishing.

W. M. MON.

Chinkiang, Kiangsu,
October 18, 1946.

"Face" Of The Poppy

To The Editor:

The excellent article "Problem of Opium Suppression In China Raised By Expert" in the September 14 issue of the Review made a profound impression on me. "What happened to the other 197,000 addicts? Did they all give up their ruinous habits in obedience to government orders?" Like Mr. Johnston, I feel bound to ask.

But the question is, can opium really be suppressed by threatening to shoot the addicts? Thousands of smokers and dealers have already been executed. In about a fortnight this small town has witnessed the execution of three addicts. It is indeed ridiculous that these Chinese,

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having contracted the habit of smoking, cannot shake it off even at the risk of losing their lives.

After some painful thought I conclude that the evil continues to exist for the following reasons: 1) The Japanese invasion facilitated smoking in the occupied areas: 2) The CCP does not cooperate with the KMT in its suppression. 3) The government's own inefficiency.

Am I right, Mr. Editor?

To save space I shall skip the first two points in favor of discussing the third. Our government seems to have great consideration for "face." "Face" and mercy are closely related in China. You can expect no mercy if you do not possess "face." What happened to the other 197,000 addicts? It is plain as day that "face" has saved them—the "bigwig's" face or the billionaire's face. Even in bribery and embezzlement the bigwig's face saved the notorious Kao Ping-fang from losing his life, I am told.

Pucheng, Shensi, October 4, 1946. WANG PIN-YU.

Pride Of Pucheng

To The Editor:

The coming October 15 is the 12th anniversary of our school, the Shensi Provincial Pucheng Middle School. Speaking of the history of this school, one is naturally reminded of General Yang Hucheng, under whose auspices it was founded 12 years ago. It was at first called the Yao Shan Middle School, and it was not until shortly after the Sian Incident that it was taken over by the Shensi Provincial Government and renamed.

No matter what others might say against this general, we, the inhabitants of Pucheng, feel very much indebted to him for the establishment of such a nice institution in which thousands of our youngsters have been and still are being educated.

Without the least attempt to exaggerate, there are few, if any, schools (middle schools) in this province that can hold a candle to ours as far as school buildings and the environment are concerned. The equals of our spacious playground, magnificent dining room and the three-storied library, which unfortunately was bombed once and slightly damaged during the war, will perhaps be sought in vain in schools both here and elsewhere.

We now have nine classes, six senior and three junior, and about 500 students. The headmaster is Mr. Li Tien-pei, a graduate of the National Normal College of Peiping. He is an able educator and he discontinued his studies several times to teach schools of practical knowledge while in Peiping. When he finally was graduated he was well over 30. If you happen to tell him something worthwhile, he would usually say, "I'll surely remember to let the kids know about it." His chief interests are his school and his children.

Military training in this school really deserves its name for the boys and girls act just like soldiers. They are as swift in action as trained monkeys. Also, the students are by no means backward in their studies, but on the contrary all understand what they come here for. No teacher can muddle through without being goaded on by repeated and sometimes hard-to-crack queries of these rustic looking boys. They are enjoying their school life as their diaries and wall papers have shown, but they by no means forget the millions of their poor young friends who are shut out of school all over the country.

Neither are they ignorant of the current situation of the nation, but they are training zealously to be good citizens of tomorrow.

Pucheng, Shensi, October 7, 1946. P. Y. WANG.

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Let Dead Bury Dead

To The Editor:

I want to congratulate you very heartily for the accelerated popularity of your weekly among the enlightened Chinese readers, especially the Chinese thinking youth, and for your editorials and your article in the October 12 issue—"Legacy of Dr. Sun," "Unholy Holy Land" and "America Seen Turning to Japan."

The People's Letters column has been very delightful reading too. Personally I believe that "God only helps those who help themselves" and that America will eventually make up for her follies in China and in good time too, I expect. "Let the dead bury the dead" should be the easiest solution of America's dilemma in China.

S. Y. LIVINGSTON HU.

Chungking, Szechuen,
October 15, 1946.

"Repent, Ye Sinners!"

To The Editor:

In the September 21 issue of the Review there appeared the first outspoken editorial against the Kuomintang, saying that it is difficult to see how an American Government can continue to associate with it much longer as it daily becomes more inefficient, more corrupt and more brutal, and Washington does not believe that its armies could ever subdue all resistance, though it might win pitched battles.

My dear editor, you know China cannot stand more war. Besides those eight years resisting our foreign enemy, China has suffered more than three decades of civil strife. She is too poor and too tired. For nearly 10 years, many of our people never have seen a silver dollar or a copper, as China is filled with banknotes And there are about 30,000,000 people dying or clinging tenaciously to life by the slender thread of a root-bark-earth diet or grass.

Moreover, the present fighting calls for money and both sides exact it from our people ruthlessly. You also may have heard that in Szechuen there are some farmers rebelling against the regional government's taxing them too heavily. Certainly, we are fed up with wars. What shall we do?

Though I am a middle school student, I have spent some time reading our Classics. I used to be stimulated by Mencius when I was reading the following passage:

> "When in the same house others are fighting, you ought to part them. Though you part them with your cap simply tied over your unbound hair, your conduct will be permissible.
>
> "But if the fighting be only in the neighborhood, and if you go to put an end to it with your cap tied over your hair unbound, you will be in error. Although you should shut your door in such a case, your conduct will be permissible."

Dear editor, the fighting is in China, not in Europe or America; so it is in my own house. How can I be indifferent? As you are a veteran journalist, a friend of many Chinese, may I submit my recommendations to you?

My methods may be divided into two groups: one negative, and the other positive.

From the ancient time down to the present, it is only the benevolent who ought to be in high stations. When a man destitute of benevolences is in a high station, he disseminates his wickedness among his people. Yao (堯) and Shun (舜) ruled the country with benevolence, and the people obeyed them. Chieh (桀) and Chow. (紂) ruled with violence, and the people revolted. Our people are disgusted with the internal conflict. Only

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the KMT-CP leaders want it. Though China is a republic, it is only nominal. Really, the people are more oppressed than they were under a despot. How can we, the oppressed, deal with the leaders. Professors Lee Kung-pu and Wen I-to only worked for conciliation, but were murdered. Our leaders are like tigers. Who can change a tiger into a man? It's God's work. Our book of History says, "Heaven having produced the inferior people, may appoint good rulers and teachers for them." Therefore, let us pray to God to ask him to change our rulers' hearts, or appoint good ones to take their place. This is the negative method.

In the second method I suggest we repent. Since schools and universities are under party domination, China's virtues gradually degenerated. Dr. Bates said, "I deplored the fact that moral training had been neglected in the educational system in China." If anything were needed to prove this, you may find it in Kwangtung, where highwaymen, bandits and pirates are rampant, causing havoc to the people. They, in defiance of the police and the gendarmery, are raiding gold shops in broad daylight. The war between the leftists and rightists is often carried on in educational institutions. Actually many of us are sincere. Only we don't know. Now is the time for us to repent. Mencius told us, "When the superior men of old had errors, they reformed them." But the superior men of the present, when they have errors, they persist in them. Concerning Pilate and the Galileans Jesus said, "I tell you, Nay: but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

As to the positive method I based my argument on the principle that if man conceives no thought to injure a tiger, it would not bite him. (人無打虎意，虎無傷人心).

Mencius said: "Those who keep the Means, train up those who do not, and those who have abilities, train up those who have not. But if those who keep the Means spurn those who don't; while those who have abilities spurn those who have not, then the rift between them the gifted and the ungifted, will not compromise an inch."

When the Communists were unwilling to talk for peace with the KMT, the Nationalists ought to go and fight them. The KMT leader certainly should let them do so. *The Ho Ping Jih Pao* recently ridiculed the Communists' proposal for a truce. That is not right. The Bible said, "Take heed to yourselves: If thy brother trespasses against thee, rebuke him; and if he repents, forgive him. And if he trespasses against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying, 'I repent,' then thou shall forgive him." Though the CP leaders are tigers, we forgive them, will they devour us again?

The truth is, though China is densely populated, we lack capable men. I doubt if one will be able to rule over this, poor, devastated country after one has overthrown the other? Thus I suggest to resume the KMT-CP political Consultative Conference again. Our chosen elders should preside over their meeting, and would not allow either side to be insincere, fraudulent, and procrastinating.

Mr. Chiang Kai-shek is Dr. Sun's faithful adherent. He is an experienced soldier and a scholar. He is not a tiger and we believe him. We must send our non-party representatives to ask him to have patience to forgive, and allow Mr. Chou En-lai to talk with them again.

In a word, we cannot fight again. We must ask Chiang Kai-shek to give the power back to the people. We don't want partisans to be our representatives. Con-

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fucius said: "A superior man is not a partisan." (君子不黨) So, China is different from foreign countries, and in it, it is almost hard to find a good man.

That Kweichow young man who opposed Mr. G. S. Shie, saying, "Freedoms are not given, but fought for. If the People of China and of the world don't fight for their freedoms, there will be nobody to free them." That is plain foolishness.

Mencius said, "If it were merely taking the thing from the one to give it to other, a benevolent man would not do it." The Chinese Communists are poor people, and they have nothing. They just take something from one and give it to the other. The KMT platform of equality in land ownership and the regulation of capital are what China needs. Mr. Chang Pei-lin in saying that China is several decades too young for communism is right. At present, as the CP is rather too radical, and the KMT is rather too conservative, we just make them to be moderate. Then the question is settled. Dear Editor, would you agree with me?

WU TSAN.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
October 2, 1946.

They'll Go Together!

To The Editor:

There appeared in recent issues of the Review a new column entitled "China's Civil War." This title is stimulating. Every time I turned to that column I was struck by these words and felt ashamed and grieved.

I almost think that you wrote that title to stimulate the sense of shame in our people and that, by recording the actual military hostilities of the two factions in detail, you meant to make our descendants despise their unworthy forefathers when they read these records of the happenings of this darkest period of Chinese history.

I do not protest to you for doing so. I only hope that our fellow-countrymen, especially the intellectuals, will rise boldly and soon forbid the continuance of the war, and thus put an end to the column on "China's Civil War" in your Review.

C. S. LO.

Chungking, Szechuen,
October 17, 1946.

Classics Never Banned

To The Editor:

Reading the letter of Yeh the Bold in the October 5 issue of the Review, I fully agree with his criticism of the remedy suggested by Mr. Tsao Shih-ning after diagnosing what Mr. Tsao thinks is our national disease.

Quoting two passages from the ancient Chinese classics, Mr. Tsao tells us that people of pre-historic China owed a lot to Ta Yu (大禹), their dutiful ruler, and how people of the Chung Tu District (now in Shantung) lived happily and peacefully with Confucius as their magistrate. This was logical as people in the times of both Ta Yu and Confucius upheld the virtues of ancient China.

"Our President, Generalissimo Chiang," says Mr. Tsao, " is a good soldier and great scholar." But peace, order and good government have not been realized today as "the nation's virtues are very poor."

He applauds Yuan Shih-kai and Goodnow, who "advised" Yuan to overthrow the Republic and to enthrone himself. Since, as Goodnow and his adherent Mr. Tsao believe, the Chinese people are still "too ignorant and unable to govern themselves," is a second Yuan Shih-kai expected to appear? I am sorry that, though Mr. Tsao actually means to raise the question, he is not bold enough to put forth his own answer.

Then he suggests reading the classics. Here Mr. Tsao does not keep to the facts. Contrary to what he says, reading the Chinese classics has never been forbidden but has been encouraged by both the National Government and the Japanese-sponsored puppet regime. The reason is that, as everybody knows, a part of the ancient Chinese political theories could be utilized to delude the people and to strengthen all kinds of despotism and absolutism.

On the other hand, these people to whom Mr. Tsao refers as "craving" western civilization, if by which democracy, industrialization, etc. are meant, are serving as targets of intimidation and even assassination.

Yet he wants the thieves and the irresponsible and incompetent officials at Shanghai's wharves severely punished, but will they be "severely punished" if by chance a government like Yuan Shih-kai's comes into being?

ARNOLD CHAO.

Shanghai,
October 9, 1946.

NOTICE

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Politics Out

To The Editor:

This is the first letter that I mail you. At first, I must thank you with all my heart that *The China Weekly Review* has helped me greatly not only in the study of the English language but also in the understanding of China and of world affairs as well.

Last Saturday, I attended a college fellowship meeting. The main item on the program was a debate, the topic being: "Should students participate in political activities?" The positive camp held students should participate. Their reasons:—

1) If students do not actually participate in political activities, they cannot gain experience. Although they spend four long years in college, they will know nothing except the thick books on political science.

2) If students actually participate in political work, they will see the defects in government. They will be induced to think and to study the problems more deeply.

The negative camp thought students should not participate in politics. Reasons:—

1) If students actually participate in political activities, they can be easily utilized by corrupt politicians as weapons to attain their selfish aims.

2) Participation might result in a riotous environment which would hinder wholehearted study.

In conclusion, all were agreed that students should not actually participate in political activities but should take keen interest in the political development of the country.

ROBERT TSAO.

Shanghai,
October 17, 1946.

Explain, Please

To The Editor:

Having read your criticism in the article "Russia's Refutation" about Russia's attitude to foreign newspapermen. ".... they largely have been confined to Moscow and on few occasions they have been allowed to leave Russia's capital, have been granted permission to visit one or two specific points only. In addition they frequently must take 'Guides' along...." —I, being a realistic Chinese youth, cannot but wonder if Russia's attitude to foreign newspapermen, as you discribe it, is due to fear that secrets of national defense or of her people's economic difficulties, caused by the Nazi invaders or other factors, may become known.

I will be glad to receive an explanatory letter from you on the above question.

LEE I PEI.

Yenan, Shensi,
August 1, 1946.

"Roof Garden"

To The Editor:

The question of whether postwar China should be industrialized or her agriculture should be developed first became a subject of heated argument among Chinese intellectuals during the war.

Industrialists and scholars of industrial sciences, who were horrified at seeing the ability of the Japanese in turning out all kinds of modern weapons, insisted that industrialization should come first, but agriculturists believe in rural reforms as the prerequisite of China's salvation.

In the United States and Soviet Russia, we see that their prosperity is due to development in both the industrial and agricultural fields. We also believe that the same should be done in China, i.e., pay attention to both industry and agriculture at the same time.

In this letter I shall speak of this country's agricultural improvement only. Since the establishment of the Chinese Republic we have tried to improve China's farming methods, but 35 years have passed without any significant achievement in this field. The Soviet Union, however, succeeded in developing her agriculture along modern lines in as many years. We really feel ashamed!

Our government has been sending countless students abroad to study farming methods in other countries, but upon their return to this country they never did anything useful for the poor farmers. These agriculturists have no assiduity, systematic planning, but always think of becoming "agricultural bureaucrats." They cannot be more irresponsible.

Therefore, if we wish to make any significant progress in agricultural reconstruction we must first of all eliminate all political obstacles, paving the way for the day when China's farms will be entirely mechanized. All Chinese agricultural workers should also be encouraged to be loyal to their work. We must know that the current "roof garden" method could not be of any good to an agricultural system which is 4000 years old.

C. R. RICHARD.

Kingyang, Shensi,
October 16, 1946.

Scared Stiff?

To The Editor:

It's mighty funny to me, an American, that these uniformed toters of wicked-looking carbines, mausers and even tommy-guns should seem so scared of possible trouble from unarmed civilians. You can see this for yourself any time you go by the corner of Kiangse and Canton Roads, in the building that originally housed the China Press.

From what I've been able to learn it seems there was some kind of a squabble between a business firm which claimed to be the rightful tenant and a newspaper which had got into the place somehow. As both were Chinese, the Chinese Gendarmerie displayed wisdom superior to Solomon's by simply ejecting the disputants and taking possession itself.

As a result, two (not just one) gendarmes armed to the teeth now stand guard *on the sidewalk* outside the building all day long. A ten-foot strip of sidewalk on Kiangse Road is roped off and pedestrians are ordered off, usually most courteously, always firmly.

But what is it, for goodness sake, that these two sentries fear, if anything? And if they're not scared, wouldn't they be more comfortable in the doorway than on the sidewalk out front, where they're a nuisance on a busy corner where two all-too-narrow streets intersect? You tell me!

HORSE LAUGH.

Shanghai,
October 19, 1946.

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Chiang Kai-Shek: Now 60

THIS month, President Chiang Kai-shek is 60. This month, the Chinese Revolution was 35. The two events, so closely linked, bring to us thoughts on the past years of sacrifice and struggle—and the coming years of compromise and concessions.

Ten years ago, on the occasion of the Generalissimo's fiftieth birthday the people sent him gift swords, pledged support for the greatest struggle of China's and his own life. The war against Japan was about to begin. Chiang Kai-shek, and the entire Chinese people, felt that the last great battle was about to begin, the last great barrier to Chinese unity and independence was to be removed. The war clouds that hang ominously over the land today show that all were wrong. Only one phase of the struggle has been concluded—the next is only beginning.

Today President Chiang's first duty is to his people. They should understand the great debt of gratitude they owe him for his inspired, unflinching, courageous leadership during the past 20 years, and especially during the war against Japan. They should remember that in so far as his leadership goes, they have not only a political, but a moral duty, to support him in his efforts to keep China one and indivisible.

But it is also the responsibility of the people not to leave everything to the man who has already become bowed and greyed by the affairs of state. The people must attempt to take more and more off his shoulders. He is there to guide them, to right the ship of state when it keels too much to one side. But that does not mean, and cannot mean, that the people have a right to ask him to perform the entire duty of maintaining the state and furthering democracy.

No man, not even Chiang Kai-shek, can bring about democracy singlehanded. That great contribution to the life of the nation, and for its future development, must be a cooperative system. The President has already intimated that he is ready to retire as soon as the people are ready, and able, to take over the helm, and bring the last stage of the National Revolution—rule by the people—into being.

On his sixtieth birthday, the people must again congratulate the nation's great leader on his steadfastness, his foresight and his vigor in bringing China out of the pit dug for her by Japan. But better than mere words of felicitation would be deeds. The President has asked the people to assume more rights, to begin to lead the way themselves. If he was both chief legislator and chief executive from his fortieth to his sixtieth birthday, taking all hardships and all blame on his own shoulders, his sixtieth birthday should be marked by a growing realization among the people that it is time they laid down the law for him to put into execution, and so spare him half the burden of government.

If Chiang Kai-shek has already gone down in history as the author of China's unity and independence, thanks to the support of his people, his sixtieth birthday should, and will if the people know their obligations, go down as the opening of a new era of democracy in which the masses will play their historic role.

We congratulate Chiang Kai-shek on his sixtieth birthday, for his life has been as the life of China—a life of struggle, sacrifice and rock-like hardness. May he, in the years to come, find that the people have learned well the lessons of the past and, from them, learned how to take from his shoulders the burden of government. The people of China, as of all up and coming democracies, must learn the most important lesson of all-self-reliance. While the President still is there to give his guidance they can experiment with this new instrument in their hands, knowing that he will be there to aid them when necessary. For, with a President who is the embodiment of the will of his people, the masses should know that in serving themselves they will be serving to perpetuate his great contributions to the nation.

Let the people lead, for only in their leadership can the great ideals of Chiang Kai-shek live on in perpetuity. The people only 20 short years ago asked for his leadership. He gave it — willingly, fearlessly. Today, the President has asked for their leadership. They must give it in the same spirit.

Neat Trick

The Ku Klux Klan, resisting an income tax collection suit, maintains that it is nonexistent. It seems to us that here the Klan is indulging in other people's wishful thinking.

Can The Reds Be Bought?

THE old question of how red are the Chinese Communists has again become a topic of discussion. For the past year or two the Chinese Communists have been frankly stating that their eventual aim is a socialist state arrived at by gradual means. They have further reaffirmed their belief in Marxist principles, saying, however, that perhaps Communism in China might be slightly different from Communism in Russia because of national differences.

About the time of Pearl Harbor, however, the popular line was that the Chinese Communists were not really Communists, merely being simple agrarian reformers. This "line"

was abandoned a couple of years ago in favor of the aforementioned "frank" admission of being good Marxists.

In the past two or three weeks there has seemed to be a slight shifting back toward the agrarian reform school of thought. In America no less a man than Evans Carlson last week declared that China's agrarian reformers been maligned by being called Communists in the Russian sense of the word. Foreign friends of the Communist Party, or Kungchantang, in recent weeks have been emphasizing the land reform aspects of Chinese Communism.

The latest indication that China's Communists today are blowing softly on the Marxist issue was contained in the October 15 issue of the Party's *Shanghai Newsletter*. While maintaining the line that the Communists are determined to resist stoutly any continued Kuomintang aggression, the newsletter's description of Yenan's aims is a far cry from Yenan's manifestoes of other days.

In answer to their own question of, "What are the objectives of the Communists?," the authors of the newsletter in almost silken words identify the Communists with all other Kuomintang opposition groups and speak of coalition government, land reform, local self-government, industrialization, etc. Taken at their face value these statements can hardly raise a protest, except perhaps from the extreme right wing of the Kuomintang which has demonstrated that it really believes in tyranny and serfdom.

The newsletter says that the Communists are not trying to "seize power" and that after they have beaten the Kuomintang they are going to "turn round and ask it to take part in a Coalition Government."

The last paragraph of the newsletter is probably the most interesting of all:

> **"Once the liberal and democratic forces in China have been given a voice in a coalition government . . . they will rapidly become much more powerful and the relative position of the Communists in a democratic China will become weaker. At present the Communists seem to be the whole opposition because they alone can survive by means of their army. But there is no reason at the present time, and if the U.S. policy of one-sided support to the Kuomintang does not go to extremes, to fear the Communists.** *It is quite possible now in China to make a deal that ought to be acceptable to the Western Democracies if they still believe that democracy is a creative force."*

The last sentence, which we have italicized, if written in good faith, confirms a long-held belief of ours, namely, that the Chinese Reds are rather lax Communists and, providing internal and external circumstances are propitious, they can be "persuaded" to modify their Marxism so that a government embodying the essential principles of democracy could be installed.

We are not naive enough to believe that if the Kuomintang and Communists were actually brought together in a coalition government either would henceforth cease striving for its ultimate goal, which for the Reds is Marxism, and which for the Kuomintang is bureaucratic capitalism with a totalitarian tinge. However, anything that would get them under the same roof and take their respective armies off the people's back would be a step in the right direction.

"PLEASE HAVE A LOOK!"

Lampooning the government's investigations of the taking-over of enemy property, the Sin Min Wan Pao, Shanghai evening paper, on October 21 published the above cartoon picturing a bloated taking-over official saying to a cringing investigator:—"Please take a look through all these." And the investigator replies, "No, no, I dare not!"

Propaganda Pays Off

UPTON Close, radio commentator stooge for reactionary big businessmen in America, has again demonstrated his ability to make propaganda pay off handsomely.

We first heard of Close as an up-country missionary in China. He then went by the name of Josef Washington Hall, which is his real name. The change to Close came after he had been invited by his mission to resign, and started writing in North China. He contributed some articles to *The Review* about 25 years ago on the Japanese opium smoking campaign under the pen name of Upton Close.

Later, having forsaken the saving of souls and then freelance writing, Close returned to the United States and began shepherding "all-expense" tours to the Far East. This racket flourished until he was banned from Japan. Sometime later he turned up in the radio field in America and again prospered until his sponsors began receiving so many complaints that they dropped him.

After lining up supporters from the National Association of Manufacturers and others, he managed to purchase radio time in which to preach his rabble-rousing gospel of anti-foreignism, anti-democracy and anti-progress.

He has now combined his radio program with a newsletter which he sends to subscribers and prospects. With the large funds contributed by his chief backers, plus the small contributions tossed in by subscribers, he has managed to advertise himself so extensively that he now stands about fourth in order of popularity among American newscasters.

His current preaching of anti-foreignism, which he apparently does not find at all difficult to reconcile with his views during earlier bible-toting days, undoubtedly is designed to capitalize upon the war-weary, travel-weary American soldiers who have returned home.

He harps upon the theme of what suckers they were to go abroad to fight other people's

wars. He points out how the money America spent on the war could have been well used at home. He tells them that during their absence the bureaucrats, in league with the Communists, have sold out old style American democracy, replacing it with State Socialism. As evidence he cites price control and rationing.

His readers are addressed variously as "Dear Betrayed Fellow Citizens," or "Dear Survivor of the Most Banal Year Ever to Follow Victory," or often simply as "Dear Fellow American Citizen." He quotes verse with lines such as, "Hate no one. Roosevelt's intentions were good, and Hitler is a patriot." He says World War II was in reality a three-cornered affair between the Slavic-Marxists, the Anglo-Saxons and the Axis Coalition. The Axis is out, he says, but the other two enemies remain.

All in all, it is a strange, hardly coherent deluge of emotionalism. He damns nearly everyone, reserving his scant praise for his sponsors, who, he says, represent the American Way, whatever that may be. He complains of the Russians in one breath and in the next takes the Truman Administration to task for its attitude toward the Russians. He says America, armed and powerful and neutral, could be a stabilizing factor in the world, and then he bemoans the large military budget.

We wonder if he himself knows what he's talking about. All we can tell is that he's a rabble rouser par excellence and apparently again is doing very nicely on the financial side.

What Russian Paper D'ya Read?

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The situation of the Russian railroads seems to be the subject of some official confusion.

Izvestia, the official Soviet newspaper, reported that railroad rebuilding and new construction were far behind schedule, being only 30 percent of quota in the areas for which percentages were given.

Next day Tass, the official Soviet news agency, reported that at the end of the first six months of the new five-year plan, Russia was making a rapid comeback, with heavy industry and railway transport in the forefront.

To sum up, the situation of the Russian railroads, officially, is roughly good and bad. The situation of the Russian news organization, however, is definitely unfavorable. Plenty of control, but no co-ordination.

Who Gets What?

THE famous saying of Christ, which begins with the words "Render Unto Caesar,..." has been quoted through twenty centuries both by laymen and ecclesiastical persons but, as usually happens with old sayings, their intrinsic content is forgotten and only the words continue to be mouthed by whosoever feels they serve his purpose. The trial and conviction of Yugoslav Archbishop Stepinac on charges of treason, and the subsequent invocation of the excommunication law against his judges and witnesses bring to the fore this wise adage. Events force us to examine its inner meaning, obscured by the dust of ages and the convenience of men.

This is not the first time that rulers and their epigones have been excommunicated by ired Pontiffs. Back in 1208, Pope Innocent applied the measure to Raymund VI of Toulouse when a papal legate was killed on his territory. There have been other excommunications, like the more famous one of Frederick II by Pope Gregory IX, when the former was successful in the Sixth Crusade.

Pope Pius XII of the 20th century, acted similarly to Innocent of the 13th century. The matter of seven centuries and all the accompanying changes in the structure of society and the ways of men, was ignored by the present head of the Catholic Church. Pope Pius XII acted as if men were still living in the Dark Ages, beset by supernatural fear and superstition.

Today, mankind has progressed to such an extent that a heretic may be despised, but he is no longer burned alive. Even the worship of God has become more democratic. Man has freed his conscience of the horrors of the Inquisition and Dante's Inferno is only good literature.

Neither was it taken into account that this was no premeditated onslaught on the Catholic Church: with the Archbishop were arraigned 15 other laymen, some of whom received death sentences on similar charges.

From the whole aspect of the Stepinac Case it is clear that the Vatican holds that one of its clergy is immune to corporal punishment presumably because he is a servant of the spirit. Although Archbishop Stepinac did not confine himself solely to prayer and the sacrificial lamb offering but meddled unhappily in the secular affairs of men, his judges and jurors were banished from God's mercy much as a self-satisfied boss fires the office boy.

Excommunication, in the Catholic Church, entails the loss of rights and privileges, such as that of the confessional and of Holy Communion. Now, death without confession and the last sacrament, for a devout Catholic, is a one-way ticket to hell. And to those who are worried about what happens to their souls after death, the matter of roasting in hell forever is, at least, no joke.

In Manila, where Filipino Archbishop Guerrero has been arraigned on charges of treason, the jurors, judges and witnesses are really worried after having learned of the fate of their colleagues who convicted Archbishop Stepinac. If anything, they are now under spiritual pressure, their objectivity has been tampered with, their attitude is no longer impartial.

There are millions of men and women in all countries espousing the Catholic faith. We wonder how Yugoslav Catholics reacted to the Stepinac Case; how Polish Catholics assess the Pope's plea for clemency to Hans Frank, the Butcher of Poland; we wonder how Catholic Filipino guerrillas feel about Archbishop Guerrero getting away from justice; and we also wonder how devout Catholic Spaniards felt the time the Pope sent his blessings to Franco and his regime.

It may be in order, from the clerical point of view, not to differentiate between the souls of collaborators and traitors, and honest men and

patriots, merely because they are equal in the eyes of God. Pray, we say, for every man's soul, if he needs it, be he fascist or democrat. That is freedom of religion. But when spiritual salvation interferes with man's struggle for freedom and democracy, a demarcation line should be drawn between the one and the other.

The secular power of the Catholic Church is nothing like it used to be in the 13th century; there is a lot of it left, however, and if used judiciously and in accordance with historical trends, it will not only remain at its present level, but may even expand. The workings of man as he fights a "People's War" to defeat a foe who, had he been victorious, would not only have engulfed civilization, but the Church itself, should not be impeded merely because centuries ago a law was promulgated and used with effect by the Church. Man has grown, but it seems that the Catholic Church has not adapted its laws to his new stature.

The power and popularity of the Church, we are convinced, will spread only when its leadership realizes that it is about time to "Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's, and unto God, that which is God's."

In The Prevailing Mode

From the Omaha World-Herald.

The local office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue is paying out more than it takes in these days. This brings it into line with other Government agencies and long-established Administration fiscal policy.

War On House Racketeers?

A highlight of the close of Dr. K. C. Wu's first half-year as Mayor of Shanghai was his announcement last week that he plans the creation of a special municipal court here to deal with the key money and house rental rackets to which Shanghai has fallen heir as result of the acute accommodation shortage growing out of the war. His announcement has been greeted with universal acclaim and approval.

Simultaneously, the Mayor revealed that he had washed his hands of the Housing Allocation Committee, which is winding up its tangled affairs before passing into the limbo of unregretted has-beens. It is particularly noteworthy in this connection that the Mayor himself was chairman of the now defunct committee, which, he said, with most praiseworthy candor, had done a poor job and had actually contributed to the housing "mess" since the group came into being last April.

Mayor Wu, out to achieve results and obviously tired of procrastination, hopes to put really sharp teeth into the regulations which the proposed municipal tribunal will seek to enforce with a view to first alleviating and then routing the rental and lease evils which have plagued Shanghai for so long.

Along with this welcome announcement, our worthy Mayor had bad news for most, if not all, of those who still entertain hope of the recovering prewar premises appropriated by the Japs and occupied since the termination of hostilities by civil servants, military officials or government organizations — in accordance, Mayor Wu explained, with the emergency law promulgated by the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Justice rendering invalid prewar leases on premises occupied by the Japanese.

Mayor Wu held the step justifiable inasmuch as the government was faced with the necessity of providing residences as well as offices for civil servants. The government provision, he said, included a scheme for the allocation to various claimants, with heavy priority for government organs, of Japanese-occupied, but not Japanese-owned property. The landlords thus were denied preference in the matter of tenants, but received their rents, the Mayor said, through the Central Trust.

However, hope should not be abandoned in the case of premises vacated by the Japs and illegally seized by unauthorized persons after the liberation of Shanghai, for, says the Mayor, he hopes to have his court deal with such cases, evicting illegal occupants with perhaps 30 days' notice. A particularly encouraging aspect of the proposed tribunal and its emergency regulations is that in the drafting of the latter able and popular Judge Milton J. Helmick, formerly head of the United States Court for China and now legal adviser to Standard-Vacuum Oil here, is assisting as legal adviser.

LUCRATIVE NEW BUSINESS

Cartoon by Shih Cheng, published in the Sin Min Wan Pao, gives one conception of the trafficking in humans growing out of the new conscription mandate. In the cages are substitutes for conscripts able to dodge military service by the "purchase" of a substitute.

Who Has One Now?

The King of Hoboes apologizes for having gravy on his vest. And who else can remember away back when a lousy plutocrat was anyone who had a vest?

Short-Sighted Policy

IN recent months Nanking has been increasing its efforts to line up unwavering support for the Kuomintang and the National Government among Overseas Chinese in Asia. This, of course, is its prerogative just as it is the privilege of the Communists and the Democratic League and the other third parties to seek support among the Chinese emigrants in the Philippines, Malaya, etc.

Obviously, the Kuomintang has the edge in this drive for support since it is identified with

the recognized government of China. Trade missions, official goodwill tours and the like can be camouflage for Kuomintang political activities throughout all of Asia. Also, Chinese consular and other officials abroad can be counted upon to lend a hand, when needed.

However, it seems to us that political campaigning in the Philippines of late has gone too far and the Kuomintang, by its ceaseless and somewhat questionable political activities, may do irreparable harm to Chinese living in the new Philippine Republic. As all Chinese who are acquainted with overseas affairs know, the Chinese emigrant is generally at odds with the native peoples in all countries of Asia. This friction largely stems from the business acumen of the average Chinese emigrant who, arriving usually with little but the clothes on his back, very quickly assumes a position of economic importance. The extreme example of this is in Siam where Chinese are nearly as numerous as Siamese and where virtually all business activity, from stall-keepers on up, is concentrated in Chinese hands.

For years there has been a growing anti-Chinese sentiment in the Philippines and the main thing that prevented discriminatory legislation before the war was the attitude of the American Government. Once when the Philippine Assembly actually did pass a discriminatory law which would have required all Chinese merchants in the islands to keep their ledgers in English and not in Chinese, the American authorities persuaded the Assembly to repeal the law, with the threat that if they did not the American Congress would be asked to invalidate it. Fearing that such action by Congress might set a precedent, the Assembly gave in.

With independence came nationalism, and it is only a question of time until the Filipinos set about making life difficult for the Chinese immigrants. Thus any disturbances caused by excessive political activity on the part of contending Chinese factions will speed up the day of reckoning as the Filipinos will then have an excuse.

The present strife in the Philippines is a natural outcome of a war during which brother fought brother. In such a situation it is only natural that the Chinese residents would have become involved in the wartime guerrilla activities and the post-war political feuds that have grown out of them. What was unnecessary though, was that the Chinese consular officials in Manila and other Kuomintang representatives there should have identified themselves with the reactionary Roxas regime in persecuting all liberals, including even those Chinese who worked with the guerrillas during the war and who in the post-war period have opposed the reactionary political elements.

In addition to being unnecessary, it was a grave political blunder on the part of Chinese officialdom. The Chinese authorities reportedly have asked the Roxas Government to deport all Chinese followers of the Democratic League or the other minor parties. It seems incredible that any Chinese official sent abroad to represent the interests of a Chinese minority which at best is an unwelcome guest, could be so stupid. Once Roxas establishes the practice of deporting "subversive" and other "undesirable" Chinese in accordance with Nanking officials' requests, he will turn to other Chinese who are considered "undesirable" on economic grounds. How then can the Chinese Consul in Manila protest effectively since he has already approved the practice?

Roxas may side with reactionary Chinese elements now and use them in his fight against Filipino, Chinese and other political opponents, but once he gets the Philippine political house in order, he and the Filipino people will again with one accord turn on the Chinese minority.

One of China's most valuable assets is its large Overseas population which can be counted on for regular financial support and for political support whenever the homeland is threatened. Nanking's present short-sighted policy of insisting on political obedience among Overseas groups may well spell the end of their value to the nation.

Optical Illusion

Justice Jackson has a very individual reaction. Every time he looks at Black he sees red.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

October 29, 1921.

Altruistic Diplomacy

"It is a source of pleasure to the people of the United States that the policy of their government has been one of sympathetic interest in and toward the Far East, and that it has never sought to make of the needs and distress of the peoples of Japan and China, a source of profit."—Dr. James Brown Scott, director of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Institute.

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People In The News

Liang Shih-yi, former Premier of China, arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on October 26....Lord Northcliffe, the famous English newspaper publisher, is expected to arrive soon on a tour of the Far East.....Lieu Ts-yeu, formerly a military commander at Suyang, Kompo, was assassinated at his home in Frenchtown on October 18.....Hollington K. Tong, associate editor of The Review, and Hin Wong, The Review's Canton representative, are enroute to China after having attended the World Press Congress at Honolulu on October 4.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

October 24, 1936.

Generalissimo's Birthday

The 50th birthday of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, is to be observed on October 31, it was officially announced in Nanking October 20. An earlier decision placed the date as October 29 in accordance with the old lunar calendar, but this has been superseded.

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Round The World

Harold R. ("Buddy") Ekins, of the *New York World-Telegram*, won his round-the-world race against Leo Kiernan, of the *New York Times*, and Miss Dorothy Kilgallen, of the *International News Service*, when he arrived at Lakehurst, N. J., at 10.49 a.m., October 19, thus circling the globe in 18 days, 12 hours and nine minutes.

Pakhoi Remains Half-Dead Port; Smugglers Reap Rich Harvest

By WANG DZOONG-YEN (王宗炎)

Pakhoi, October 15.

IN the last 10 years, Pakhoi, a small port in Kwangtung, twice has made newspaper headlines.

Pakhoi came into the limelight for the first time on the eve of the Lukouchiao Incident. When a Japanese spy was killed here in 1936, the saber-rattling militarists in Tokyo threatened to take drastic action. The Chinese Government, however, hastened to offer apology as well as indemnity, and the case was "amicably" settled.

In 1939 attention was focused on the little port again. At Longmoonkong, some 80 miles west of Pakhoi, the Japanese Army landed and dashed with lightning speed to Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi. Sensing the danger of a possible thrust deep into the vitals of the interior, China rushed her crack divisions southward, and at Kunlunkwan the troops of the Mikado were turned back.

Japanese Atrocities

On the morning of March 3, 1941, the Japanese finally landed at Pakhoi. It was a little publicized affair, but the soldiers of the Island Empire lived up to their notoriety. In the seven days they stayed here, they looted, raped and killed with a wantonness for which the promoters of the Kingly Way and the Asiatic Co-prosperity Sphere had long been well-known.

Today, one year after peace, Pakhoi looks singularly free from the scars of war. Being a port of no military importance and held by only a small Chinese garrison, it was honored with few visits by the Zeros. Moreover, the unskilled Japanese airmen more often than not missed the targets in their bombing, so that only a limited number of buildings were destroyed.

Appearance Good

Judging by appearances, Pakhoi is taking great strides towards recovery. The old residents have all come back, while newcomers from nearby towns and villages are thronging in. Owing to the keen competition for business premises, rentals are soaring to an unprecedented degree. The middle school which went into exile during wartime has moved back, and the citizens are pointing with undisguised pride at the electric plant which has just begun to light the shops (but not the streets yet) and add a note of gaiety to the small town by the sea.

But all is not gold that glitters. Deep down in their hearts, the businessmen of Pakhoi know that they are still far from normalcy, to say nothing of prosperity.

Prewar Pakhoi had a fairly large volume of trade—well over CNC$4,000,000 annually. In 1933 it amounted to CNC$7,738,000. The chief exports were live pigs, duck's feathers, sugar, tung oil, aniseed, gallnuts, cassia, dried lunggan pulp, salted fish and other marine products, while the imports included petroleum, cotton yarn, wheat flour and the products of the light industries of Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai. A merchant told me that every month in the boom years there were 11 steamers plying between Pakhoi and Hongkong, each carrying no less than 1000 yelling, fat pigs to feed the gourmands of the British colony.

Business A Trickle

Today, business in Pakhoi has dwindled to a trickle. Owing to the shortage, no steamer is running between this port and Hongkong and Shanghai. Communications with Haiphong are maintained by a few steamers and motor vessels, all under 200 tons and highly unseaworthy. Moreover, the market in Haiphong is quite limited and fluctuates violently, with the result that the shipper feels himself more a gambler than a businessman.

Coastal and international communications are being badly hamstrung by military commanders. Troops are constantly coming and going, and vessels are willfully commandeered. Several days ago a batch was transported from Hoihow, Hainan Island, to Pakhoi. Early the next morning a wire came ordering them back, and a number of vessels were pressed into conveying them whence they came. It is reported that some of the shipping firms in Haiphong have ordered their ships not to call at Pakhoi, the Chinese authorities refusing to exempt their craft from commandeering.

The Harm's Done

When out for bottoms, the military officers often ride roughshod over both the Navigation Bureau and the shipping folk. Being unusually self-confident people, they have an unhealthy disrespect for both the rules of navigation and the weather forecasts of the sailors. In hurrying out to sea in spite of well-intentioned remonstrances some of them paid for their obstinacy and arrogance with their own lives.

An accident I saw is typical of the utter disregard of these wielders of the sword for either reason or danger. The Taiou, a steamer of 150 tons, was scheduled to leave for Onpu the next morning. It was licensed to carry 100 people and had 70-odd passengers on board. At midnight an officer came up, leading a party of 50 soldiers with a quantity of arms and ammunition. The captain protested that the ship could not carry so much weight, but to no avail. Just before daybreak she sank, entailing no loss of life but costing the merchants millions of dollars in damaged goods.

Smugglers Rampant

Pakhoi is now exporting cattle, potatoes, tin slabs, groundnut oil and cotton yarn to Haiphong and importing therefrom rice, salted fish, cigarettes and canned goods. Most of these are non-duty-paid, for the inlets and outlets are many and the hands of the Customs are tied, their preventive vessels having been taken away by the Japanese. It is also reported that cotton yarn may be openly exported by paying the steamship companies CNC$90,000 per bale, the Customs regulations notwithstanding. Here, as elsewhere, bribery and graft are the order of the day.

Smuggled goods are flooding the Pakhoi market. Smuggled Philip Morris cigarettes are cheaper here than in Canton. Smuggled Australian cocoa and ovaltine cater to the bon vivants. Smuggled plastic belts encircle the slim waists of the local dandies, and smuggled eau de Cologue and Max Factor face powder add glamor to coquettish ladies.

Opium, too, is smuggled from Haiphong, the market price being CNC$70,000 an ounce.

CONTROL ABSURD

One of the deterrents to commerce and a strong incentive to smuggling is the absurd way in which the government control of foreign exchange is enforced. Each exporter is required to sign a bond promising to sell his foreign exchange, when acquired, to the government bank, but no rate is fixed and no term given for the settlement. Since it is impossible for the merchants to calculate how many CNC dollars he will get from the government bank for his consignment, naturally he considers smuggling the safer, quicker and more profitable way to do business.

Questioned about the prospects of Pakhoi, most of the merchants here shake their head. It is predicted that the end of the current year will find many of the shops, especially the brokers', closed. It is also pointed out that Chamkong, formerly Kwangchowwan, has diverted most of the exports from Kwangsi and that the construction of a railway linking Liuchow, Kwangsi, with Chamkong will be a fatal blow to Pakhoi.

Hoping Against Hope

But the Pakhoi merchants are clinging to a dream: the resumption of communications with Hongkong and Shanghai. With steamers coming from the two ports, the small town by the sea will be revived in no time. A broker confidently told me that Pakhoi would be stirred into animation and prosperity if only the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company would send some of their taken-over ships here.

The trouble, however, is that the vessels never come, and that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has never come up to our expectations ever since it was started. With civil war raging, with the purchasing power of the people dwindling, with pirates active and communications disrupted, the indications are that Pakhoi will remain a half-dead port for quite a long time to come.

U.S. Demand For Steak To Play Part In November Elections

By JOSEPH P. LYFORD

New York, N.Y., Oct. 11.

THE state of the stomach is going to decide the November Congressional elections in the United States.

President Truman is at this moment being high pressured by the largest assortment of lobbies that has ever besieged the Missourian in his White House fortress. The lobbyists are all interested in the same thing—meat.

If a solution to the meat shortage is not forthcoming from the President and his advisers by the end of October, the resultant explosion may blow several harried Democrats out of their seats in Congress.

GOP Overjoyed

The nationwide howl over the disappearance of meat from the grocery counters, added to the fact that a year of peace has started a trend toward conservatism, has the Republican Party highly elated. President Truman is a worried man.

The GOP is using the meat crisis to point up its long battle to discredit and eliminate the OPA. Senator Taft leads the critics in this respect by blaming the meat shortage on what he claims are unrealistic price regulations.

Taft argues that with price ceilings at their present low level, farmers and packers cannot market their meat profitably. He points out that the result of such price regulation, is to discourage all trade in meats except in the black markets, which have the field to themselves at present.

Bowles Brushed Off

Indicative of the fear of the Democrats at the adverse public reaction to OPA is the "brush off" the party handed ex-OPA head Chester Bowles. The Connecticut State Democratic Convention turned down his bid for the gubernatorial nomination and nominated an innocuous university professor, despite the fact that Bowles was considered the logical candidate.

The party felt that the OPA label would have defeated the Democrats in the state.

President Truman is not getting all the broadsides from one quarter in the meat and OPA struggle, however. Labor unions are petitioning him to continue price and wage controls.

The New York City CIO Council yesterday took the offensive against critics of the administration's meat and price policies by demanding an investigation of slaughterhouses and packing plants to determine if a plot to raise prices by withholding meat is in the making.

The CIO, several Congressmen, and civic groups have stated that the meat shortage has been artificially created by farmers and packers in an effort to discredit the administration prior to the November elections.

The CIO has cited Department of Agriculture reports to the effect that 52,000,000 beef cattle and 58,000,000 hogs are available for slaughtering purposes, and has demanded that the President seize all such livestock and free it for public consumption.

Repercussions of the meat crisis may force the reversal of a historic piece of United States sophistry in the foreign field.

Newspapers are asking that the importation of Argentine beef, long outlawed because of supposed 'hoof and mouth disease" in South American herds, be legalized. For years the disease angle was a specious excuse used by the States to protect its own cattle raisers from outside competition.

Howl For Steak Loud

In answer to this demand which might well frighten U.S. cattlemen, Republican papers assert that little beef would be gained by repeal of the import barrier, since England already is absorbing 83 percent of Argentine beef.

There is also the possibility that Argentine producers, irritated by years of being excluded from the American market, might not be willing to cooperate.

Not all of the disturbance over the meat famine lies in the desire of luxury-ridden citizens for a thick porterhouse steak. Workers in the manual trades and such occupations as mining are threatening walkouts unless they get meat to supplement their diet, which they term insufficient to provide the strength necessary to do their work.

To Tell At Polls

Chinese may better understand the magnitude of the crisis if they realize that meat to an American is almost as important a staple as rice to an Oriental.

Foreign observers may well use the progress of the administration's fight to relieve the meat shortage as a barometer of the Democratic Party's chances in the coming elections.

At this sitting the chances don't look so good.

TRANSLATIONS
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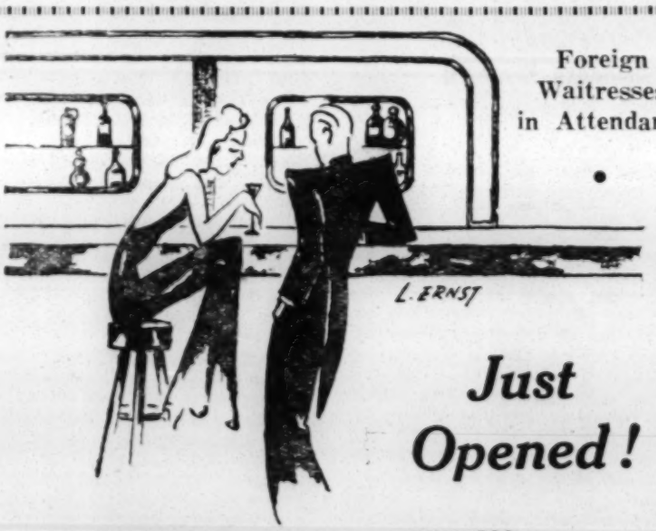

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Education Stands At Cross Roads; Politics, Poverty Impede Growth

By PHILIP F. J. CHIH

THE first academic year after V-J Day witnesses an unprecedented concern over the problem of education in this country on the part of educators and observers alike. The number of school age children by far exceeds the capacity of existing schools while much also has been said and done, though superficially, to improve the lot of teachers. It is strongly felt that politics is largely undermining the work of educators in a system the suitability of which in a country like China is also being questioned.

The question of finding enough schools for the millions of school age children is not new in China, but after a decade of war against the Japanese plus more destruction of school premises in the present civil war this question is assuming very serious proportions, and is keenly felt by all. In Nanking alone more than 40 schools were destroyed during the war. These were not rebuilt nor repaired during the Japanese occupation, and in all probability more than half will not be rebuilt now because of the impossibly high cost of construction and because funds are not available. Even if the cheapest materials, bamboo, mud and wood, were used, the total cost of restoring these 40 schools would be not less than CNC$10,000,000,000, and the most the government can spare is $1,000,000,000.

Students Doubled

Meanwhile, the number of students has increased greatly. Education Minister Chu Chia-hua recently reported that there were only 41,000 students attending universities and colleges in all of China before the war, but the number of undergraduates this year is more than double in government controlled areas alone. Prewar secondary school registered some 620,000 students but at present, in the 19 provinces formerly designated as Free China, the figure is 1,160,000. Similarly prewar primary schools had only 18,000,000 students, but they registered more than 25,000,000 this year. Yet all the above do not represent the actual total number of school age children in China as thousands upon thousands cannot attend school simply because they are too poor to do so. This unhappy situation is highly discouraging, especially in a country where abolition of illiteracy and the training of more highly educated executives and experts have been slogans for the last few decades.

Though small in terms of achievements in proportion to the gigantic needs of this country, the nation's schools have been successful to a certain extent in recent years. Their efforts, however, are often handicapped by limited budgets and the general apathy of the official quarters towards the importance of education, so much so that not a few observers are beginning to wonder whether or not it is the desire of the ruling class to make capital of the country's extremely low standard of education and high percentage of illiteracy.

Budget Too Small

The national budget for this year allocated only four and one-half percent to educational work in the whole country. This paltry sum, stretched to meet all kinds of expenses of the government and public schools for the whole year, precludes any possibility of improvement, either physically or morally. This is in striking contrast to the 75 percent earmarked for the military. There are the libraries damaged, looted or destroyed during the war to be brought up to date or replaced, school buildings to be repaired or built, laboratories to be augmented and replaced. Almost all these needs of necessity are being ignored for the present as only a few most urgent items can be attended to.

Because the Ministry of Education has insufficient funds even to adequately finance all the government and public schools, private institutions are left without recourse other than to meet increasing expenditures by hiking school fees—all kinds of fees. One such collected from the public by Shanghai schools to "honor the teachers," averaged more than $160,000 per student. The pinch of increased school fees has been felt not only by poor parents, but also by well-to-do fathers. During a Shanghai City Council session, a councillor, after having paid $200,000 each for his three children for fees alone, demanded an explanation from the director of education. Many schools in this city collect as much as $300,000.

Professor Paid $8.30

The life of teachers has been reduced to the barest subsistence level, which some editors, after setting aside the nobler aspects of the profession, began to compare with that of beggars and footmen. Many who chose teaching as their lifetime profession were and are being forced to leave the chair. The extent of the hardship suffered as a result of the failure of the educational authorities to catch up with the rising cost of living is eloquently illustrated by the following chart compiled by Professor Simon Yang of Kunming. So far, this is the first scientific study of the subject in which the buying power in terms of the 1937 CNC dollar, not merely the amount of highly depreciated bank notes, is represented.

A full professor this semester is getting around $400,000, about three times what he got six months ago. As the general price level is now twice higher than that of last June and as there is still no visible sign that it will stop going any higher it is still too early to predict that he has benefited by the increase. At any rate, the teachers' lot is not a happy one for the future certainly is dubious. And granted a teacher is devoted to his work there is still the question of getting enough calories to cope with his arduous duties. The chart above is perhaps the best answer to why schools for the last decade failed to meet the increasing demands of the public and the times. For it was only through the most courageous efforts and persistence of a number of devoted teachers and sympathizers that a semblance of education was kept going at all.

High School Belittled

A canvass of opinions of half a dozen prominent educators and educationalists revealed two schools of thought in evaluating the achievements of the schools of this country. One holds that the work of the educational authorities and institutions in the past has been a failure. This is especially true in character building, one professor said, and this was responsible for the general moral degeneration, particularly among college graduates who have become officials. The greatest weakness in the system lies in the middle rung of the educational ladder (middle schools), this being the most receptive period of the entire process of preparing the youth for either society or the university. Many causes were given, the chief being inadequate and often improper supervision on the part of teachers and a lack-adaisical spirit on the part of the students. There are fewer good career middle school teachers in China than in other countries from which the present Chinese educational system was transplanted lock, stock and barrel without due consideration of its suitability and the peculiar needs and circumstances of China. There is a tendency in this country to belittle the importance of this particular phase of education.

Also not much has been done to elevate educational standards. Democratic principles are inadequately taught and seldom or imperfectly practised. Not all teachers, including a high percentage of college professors, are well enough informed for their job, and many others need to be brought up to date to meet changing conditions and times.

The other school of thought places

	Cost of living index	Monthly salary of full professor	Equivalent of 1937 CNC$ value
1937	100	$350	$350
1938	168	300	178.50
1939	470	300	63.80
1940	889	300	37.10
1941	2357	770	33.60
1942	12,619	1343	9.90
1943	40,499	3697	8.30
1944	143,364	17,867	10.70
1945	430,773	112,750	18.50
1946 (Jan.—June)	514,290	141,600	27.30

the blame for the moral degeneration of the education squarely on society. Some professors of this school asserted that their product is a good one, only the social forces are too great to be resisted! As a remedy, one president added that a single political stroke, such as capital punishment or some other drastic measure, by the government is worth 100 lectures in the classroom in order to arrest the present trend of official corruption so characteristic of the government functions and the community.

Politics Undesirable

Although most official quarters are apathetic towards the educational needs of this country there is also increasing evidence that certain other quarters have been and are still utilizing education as an ominous political weapon. The Kuomintang and the Youth Corps were deeply entrenched in schools all over the country for many years. As a result the original objective of education was deviated, administration of schools undermined, and not a small amount of misinformation was inculcated after intensive political propaganda. This is true in both Communist dominated areas and in government run and subsidized schools, though KMT activities were reported officially withdrawn towards the end of 1944.

The recent wholesale dismissal of professors by two government universities, the National Central and Chinan, is generally believed to be a "purge" of teachers who are either disinterested in party politics or do not talk their language. In the Communist schools there is even less freedom, much less liberal education, and, as has often been pointed out, education and partisan politics with the Reds are one in form and substance.

Needless to say, the presence of party politics is anything but desirable in China's present educational system. For one thing, many schools, especially those of higher learning, are becoming more and more like normal government agencies where red tape and official subservience are interwoven and integrated with the general pattern of the degenerating official quagmire. Students and teachers turn opportunists. Presidents and deans come to regard the sanctuaries of learning as arenas of political maneuvering, and devote more of their time and talent to activities which are entirely not befitting their station. Their frequent visits to political centers and the capital for matters that have nothing to do with either the school or the student are but one of many indications of this deplorable trend.

Education At Crossroads

This, however, does not mean that students and faculty members should keep aloof from the affairs of state. On the contrary, it is only natural that schools be part and parcel of the entire national life, but it is here that the thin line between partisan politics and political consciousness or influence should be carefully drawn and observed.

Discouraging as it is to the observer and the educator alike, the trend of the development of China's schools is deviating more and more from that of the normal growth of a budding democracy. It might well be said that both the physical handicaps and political fortunes of the country have brought China's education to the crossroads, from where only a wise and timely move can direct it along more democratic lines and towards its true and sacred goal.

An estimated CNC$13,200,000 worth of surplus tires stored in an army godown in Yangtzepoo were stolen, allegedly by employees of CNRRA Highway Transport, the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* reports. Three top officials of the distribution and purchasing department are said to be under investigation by the police. No arrests thus far have been made. Municipal Police Headquarters said the CID was on the job.

RAW MATERIALS

Prewar Monthly Rates	Now Average Monthly Rates	
2,600,000,000 BOARD FEET	3,100,000,000 BOARD FEET	LUMBER
420,000,000	357,000,000	BRICKS
6,243,000 TONS	6,540,000 TONS	STEEL
75,000 TONS	20,500 TONS	COPPER
175,000,000 YARDS	178,300,000 YARDS	COTTON CLOTH

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CONSUMER GOODS

Prewar Monthly Rates	Now Latest Monthly Rates	
158,000	184,000	WASHING MACHINES
309,000	196,000	REFRIGERATORS
156,000	166,000	VACUUM CLEANERS
1,100,000	1,075,000	RADIOS
1,900,000	2,050,000	MEN'S SUITS

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ONE INDIA OR TWO: NEHRU & JINNAH

By LEO RISSIN

TWENTY centuries ago, under the shadows of the mighty pyramids, a humble scholar dared to tell the great conqueror Alexander of Macedon that there was no royal road to geometry. Today, to those of us who had pinned their hopes on early independence for India, the same holds good. To many the recent wave of rioting, massacre and rape in North Bengal and the attempts made on the life of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have been a rude reawakening. But if they have served to one purpose, it is to remind us that the struggle in India is only just beginning, that if ever the Indian people had need of faith in themselves, then it is now.

That the growth of violence in India has already had an adverse effect on world opinion is all too evident. Echoes of Churchillian innuendos on the dangers of entrusting freedom to the Indians are being heard, and on a growing scale. From all corners you will hear criticism of British policy in India. For the plain fact is that many an old-style student of Indian affairs believes that India is still only fit to be ruled, but not to rule herself. What, they ask, is the use of giving independence to India, when freedom will only lead to a hundred more massacres, and hundreds more corpses?

On the same basis, it would not be able to spin out an argument denying China's right to an independent existence. Then, too, we should recall that almost every country in the world has gone through a period of civil war. Should mere inability to prevent civil conflict be the criterion, there would not be a single free state in the world. For Britain, France, the United States, Russia and countless other states have gone through civil war. There is therefore absolutely no justification for the assertion that just because the Indian people cannot prevent riots, they must revert to the "good old days of old-style colonialism, where a native knew his place—and didn't ask questions."

Effect On Interim Regime

There can, of course, be no doubt of the adverse effect which the Bengal riots have already had upon the developing interim government in embryo. Pandit Nehru has been obliged to slow his rate of progress, to look twice before every leap. In this light, one cannot but feel that the riots have set back the clock in India. But have they?

Let us not forget that the rioting has had a more dampening effect on the plans of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, than on those of Nehru. Indeed, one can almost say that the thousands of corpses in Bengal have come as a reaffirmation of the Congress Policy. For they have proved conclusively that although Jinnah cannot hold his own men down, Nehru can. One would have expected Hindus all over India to have started massacres of Muslims where the former were in a majority. This has not happened. There has been no retaliation of any proportions by the Hindus. Therein lies to strength of Nehru—and the weakness of his greatest political opponent.

The communal riots have therefore neither weakened the political or moral right of the Indian people to have independence, nor have they weakened the right of Nehru to win it for India. But they have weakened Jinnah, who has stopped talking revolt, although he still hints at it. By linking Pakistan with violence Jinnah has made a tactical blunder. That much at least is clear.

Struggle For Power Coming

If the struggle during the past few weeks has been one between mobs with daggers on the streets of Calcutta and Bombay and in the villages of North Bengal, the coming struggle will be at the conference table, with the five Muslim members of the interim government pitted against the six Congress men, with the other two on the 13-man body—one representing the Indo-Europeans and one representing the Sikhs—watching closely. And this struggle, it is certain, will be decisive. For you can easily undo a riot, or any show of force, but you cannot change the written words of a constitution. And that is where Nehru and Jinnah will clash again, but this time perhaps for the last time.

The initial struggle centered around the Pakistan concept. Had the British and Congress accepted Pakistan as a basis for negotiations, Jinnah would not have had to worry over joint responsibility of the interim government. For his Muslim Leaguers would have been responsible only to themselves. But with Pakistan ruled out, Jinnah has had to put his Pakistan cart before the horse of governmental responsibility. But he's still trying to drag the whole mass along the road to two separate states in India, one Muslim, the other Hindu.

In other words, the struggle over Pakistan isn't over yet—not by a long shot. For the struggle over joint responsibility of the members of the interim government is one and the same—only in different sequence.

Will Jinnah Walk Out?

How sure can the Indian people—all of them, not merely the Muslims—be of Jinnah? That is a question which no-one has yet answered. Jinnah, we must remember, is sincere in but one thing: his desire to set up a Muslim state in India. And the first opportunity he gets to overthrow Nehru's "unlimited union" applecart he can be relied upon to seize. What can Nehru do, then?

Nehru's objective today and tomorrow will be to pin Jinnah down to obeying, and working within the framework of the scheme laid down by the British cabinet mission of three. Nehru will have to make every act of Jinnah's appear as an attempt to circumvent, to undermine, the charter of the new India laid down by the British mission. In short, Nehru must make any attack by Jinnah appear not so much in the light of an attack upon Congress, but as an attack aimed at the entire plan for Indian independence. In other words, to point the finger of unpatriotic activities, if not treason, at Jinnah every time he attempts to undermine the policy laid down by the interim government.

And this will be no easy task. Jinnah has maneuvered Nehru into a position where he has been forced to demand the withdrawal of British troops, at a time when they could be of the most service to him. As an Indian patriot Nehru will have to get the British Army out as soon as possible. When he succeeds he will loom larger in the eyes of the Indian people—while Jinnah will have greater opportunities than ever for using violence to embroil the Congress-dominated government and every act of the troops remaining under Nehru appear as an attempt to beat down the Muslims.

Once Nehru will have been forced to utilize his own troops, Jinnah will accuse him of trying to bludgeon the Muslims into servitude and dishonor, whereupon Jinnah will gather his stalwarts around him and stage a walkout.

This analysis of future policy, should it be borne out by coming events, shows that one of the coming struggles will be over the withdrawal of the British army, which Nehru must bring about, which Jinnah is waiting for. The odds are now against Nehru, for the time being at least.

Nehru's "Exclusion Policy"

This means that Nehru can adopt only one policy, that of isolating Jinnah and his Muslim League from outside influences. When Jinnah threatened to get Soviet backing, Nehru made overtures to Molotov in Paris. Jinnah has stopped thundering about Russian intervention. When Jinnah turned to revamping his medievalish scheme for a great Muslim state from the Red Sea to

India, China Open Embassies

The missions of China and India have been elevated to the status of Embassies. The change took effect from October 22, and is designed to "further friendly relations existing between China and India." A high-ranking Chinese Government official who was formerly stationed in India, commented: "The Central Government will consider its New Delhi Embassy to be on the same level of importance as Washington." Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister, said: "We look forward with great pleasure to the exchange of full-fledged Chinese and Indian Ambassadors."

the Coral Sea, Nehru promptly dispatched a goodwill mission to the Near Eastern States. Any sympathy Jinnah may seek to enlist in the non-Islamic Asiatic states will be canceled out by the Inter-Asian conference which Nehru has called. The pattern of Nehru's "exclusion policy" becomes clearer in the light of these events.

Nehru's policy, then, will be one of isolating Jinnah and his Muslim Leaguers to such an extent that Jinnah will only be able to depend, in the last resort, upon his own men, whereas Nehru will have world opinion, and support, behind him. Thus the struggle will not only go on in India, but on an international plane. So far Jinnah has been licked in his attempts to enlist outside support. But for how long?

How Soon Independence?

Today, India's friends want to know how soon she will be free. A free India was the main preoccupation of Gandhi and Nehru in the past, but today the question is this: What kind of a free India? Will it be one India or two? And that will depend largely, if not entirely, upon the struggle going on between Nehru and his One-India concept, and Jinnah with his Two-India concert. It is a problem which in the long run will be decided not only by the 375,000,000, Indians, but indirectly by every one of us.

If the struggle of the Indian people is just beginning, so too is the struggle by India's friends. We, all of us, have a stake in that struggle —even if we refuse to recognize it.

Airmail To U.S. Now Takes 4 Days But Postal Surtax Charges High

By MARION BARNEY

SHANGHAI is at last within reasonable writing distance of America. The time required for an airmail letter to cross the Pacific can now be measured in terms of days rather than the weeks required by the former route. A contract for an unlimited length of time has been signed by the Post Office and the China National Aviation Corporation and approved by the Ministry of Communications whereby CNAC is to carry the mails to Manila. There they are picked up by Pan-American World Airways and taken to San Francisco. In addition to the mail CNAC planes carry passengers and freight. The business community stands to gain considerably.

CNAC C-46's leave Shanghai every Monday and Friday, flying 828 kilometers to Amoy, 470 from Amoy to Hongkong and 1110 from Hongkong to Manila, a total of 2408 kms. P.A.A. C-54's leave Manila the following day, proceeding to San Francisco via Guam, Wake, Midway and Honolulu, a distance of 7095 miles. On Tuesday and Saturday CNAC planes reach Shanghai with mail from the States, delivered in Manila the previous day by P.A.A.

Stops To Be Shortened

The trip from Shanghai to San Francisco takes four days in contrast to the two to three weeks required for the European route. Therefore a letter mailed too late to catch the Monday plane would wait a maximum of four days, reaching San Francisco in eight days. In the near future P.A.A. expects to shorten the time between Manila and the U.S. by making shorter stops.

The C-46 is capable of carrying 38 passengers but CNAC prefers to carry only 30 or 35. The fare is US$951 to the States-US$225 to Manila. The plane's maximum weight capacity is approximately four tons. Freight rates are US$9.51 per kilogram. CNAC expects to have C-54's in the near future to replace the smaller bucket-seated C-46's. A C-54 will carry about 43 passengers more comfortably. If it becomes necessary more flights per week will be added.

Traffic As Yet Light

Volume of traffic fluctuates considerably. According to Mr. Alfred T. C. Kao, business manager and a director of CNAC, it has been heavy. However, present capacity seems to be adequate as passengers need wait at most only a week after applying for passage. On a recent flight only 19 passengers flew from Shanghai to Manila. Surprisingly enough CNAC has carried relatively little mail—only five kilos on one flight. During September only about 29 kilos of mail were flown from Shanghai; 71 from Amoy. There is usually less on the return trip. CNAC officials are unable to account for the small volume of mail unless it is due to the newness of the service. Possibly postage rates have something to do with it.

While the United States is lowering its foreign postal rates (the rate to Shanghai is being lowered from 70 cents to 25 cents) Chinese postal rates are climbing to appalling figures. The ordinary mail rate from Shanghai to America is CNC$300 for the first 20 grams, CNC$200 for each additional 20 grams. The rate was raised in September from CNC$190. Added to that is the International Air Mail Surtax—CNC$1000 per five grams. A letter weighing 25 grams would cost CNC$500 plus CNC$5000, a total of CNC$5500 or about US$1.09 calculated at the official rate of exchange.

U.S.-China Rate Slashed

Compare this to the US$0.25 postage from the States to Shanghai. The idea seems to be that if we want airmail to the U.S., we must pay for it. This policy is in marked contrast to that of the United States which is anxious to encourage international correspondence, even should it entail a considerable financial loss.

Letters to go to the United States must bear the subscription "By air to destination via Manila," written under the "Par Avion" label. Airmails close every Sunday and Thursday at 7 p.m. and 8 p.m., the earlier deadline being for registered mail.

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People's Livelihood Principle Not Observed In Szechuen

By Y. F. SOO

A LEADING Chinese economist, who will probably be called a Communist for his pains, recently warned against forcing China to remain an agricultural country, serving as farmland for some industrial state, be it Japan or the United States. Ma Yin-chu correctly placed the problem as constituting a choice on China's part between industrialization, and with it progress and a fitting place among the Big Five, or pastoral scenes, which although poetic and calming to the spirit, serve as a ball-and-chain to a nation's economy.

In spite of the fact that for China there is no choice but industrialization, for the process itself is a transition from nirvana to an active economy, it appears that Prof. Ma was somewhat premature in stating the problem as he did. For, if facts are not ignored, and industrialization accepted as China's eventual goal, there is still a lot to be said on the simple, and for this reason oft-confused principle of the People's Livelihood.

Peasants Revolt

Recent reports from the province of Szechuen though differing in tenor and tone, from left-wing "rebellion" to moderate *Ta Kung Pao* "unrest," all tend to corroborate that something has gone amiss in that part of China. When all the news is sifted and analyzed, it becomes clear that the whole trouble centers around the collection of "tax in kind" from the peasants who were earlier promised that this levy would be withheld in lieu of thanks for their efforts in resisting the Japanese.

We thus come face to face with a problem, which far from being the problem of industrialization, and a 20th century trend, is nothing but the outgrowth of the feudalism of the middle ages. The Chinese people, among them the Szechuenese, who battled for their "independence, freedom, democracy, unity and prosperity", are suddenly confronted with forces acting as if the eight years of sacrifice and deprivation had not occurred. Not only is Dr. Sun's "land to the tiller" principle ignored in Szechuen, but the more modest aspects of the People's Livelihood principle are entirely forgotten, now that the danger is past.

Why Tax In Kind?

One of the local Chinese papers, the *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, discussing mounting opposition in all quarters to the collection of the land tax in kind, naively inquires: "If the Government does not levy land tax in kind, how can it meet the needs of the army and the people? How can it maintain the equilibrium of the market? How can it avert economic crisis? How can it restore law and order in the different parts of the country? How can it carry on and complete the reorganization of the Army?"

By phrasing the question in this manner, the paper, apart from exhibiting its ultra-reactionary nature, demonstrates that while often mouthing San Min Chu I principles, it has not the faintest idea what Dr. Sun Yat-sen meant by one of them: The Livelihood of the People.

Apart from the puerile political conceptions shown by the paper, lack of knowledge of sound economic principles seeps through. "How can the Government avert economic crisis?"

Let People Live

The answer is clear and simple to any one who has not even studied the principles of Dr. Sun: preserve the People's livelihood. For since when has the people ceased to be the backbone of a nation's economy? That this is the right solution is proved by protests emanating from various strata of the Szechuen population. From the Provincial Council come protests in the form of petitions to the Central Government; among the poorer peasants they stir armed rebellion. According to the *Ta Kung Pao*, July 28, the Chungking City Council passed by overwhelming majority a resolution against the levy of the tax in kind. According to the Communist *New China News Agency*, armed clashes have already occurred in several places, Government Pacification regiments sustaining some 100 killed and wounded.

Nor is Szechuen the only province where peasant revolts have occurred. The *China Weekly Review*, May 11, 1946, carried an editorial entitled "Peasant Revolts," where it was said that "With the undeclared civil war assuming fullscale proportions... agrarian revolts...struck a particularly ominous note." The editorial further wrote: "Perhaps the most disturbing of all were reports of peasant revolts in Chekiang, Kiangsu and Sikang, plus rice riots in Kwangtung." To be sure, Szechuen is not the only place in China where the agrarian policy of the Govern-

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ment has aroused the ire of the peasants, i.e. the people.

No Cash & Pillage

The nominally independent *Ta Kung Pao* related in July how all the factories in Szechuen were on the verge of bankruptcy, how banditry was rampant all over the country, and refugees were legion. And, points out the *Ta Kung Kao*, at a time like this, the "Government decided to levy 50 percent of the farm tax this year, instead of exempting the farmers from this tax, as it announced some time ago." The paper advocated a 25 percent reduction of the tax and saw in the stabilization of the Szechuen economy, the stabilization of the whole country.

Now if this is not literally true, it cannot be doubted that if the Government were to follow a liberal agrarian policy in one province, it would be either willing or forced, to do the same elsewhere. Thus the entire country would be "stabilized."

Neither is the adoption of land reform solely advocated by independent papers like the *Ta Kung Pao*. None other than Hsiao Cheng, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the China Land Society, and Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs, came out with a plan which he submitted to the supreme leader the other day.

Land Reform?

Much can be said against the land "reform" proposed by Hsiao Cheng. In the first place, he advocates the "land to the tiller principle," and in another provides for former landowners, whose lands have been "confiscated" against land certificates, to receive "their due share of farm produce, or the equivalent thereof in CNC dollars."

It is no radical concept to assert that what Dr. Sun meant by "land to the tiller" was that only persons tilling the land were to accrue income thereform. In Hsiao Cheng's plan, the landowner becomes "disinherited" in form; in fact he still collects rent. Hsiao Cheng leaves the present pastoral scene virtually intact and only shifts the backdrops around somewhat. The peasant continues to toil for the upkeep of the landlord, while the latter sheds not a drop of sweat to justify his existence.

Very Moderate

While it must be said that Hsiao Cheng's "land reform" is gradual to an extreme, and is no land reform to end all land reforms, it must be noted that the value of his statement lies in Hsiao Cheng's position of Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs of the Central Government. Either the Government intends to carry out the suggestions of its Vice-Minister, or there are liable to be changes in the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Thus we see, from the very elite circles of vice-ministers to the "dregs of society" not unusually termed "rebels," a general clamor for land reform, coming in the form of another plan from the former, and revolt in the latter case.

Another fact which tends to corroborate the clamor for a new agrarian policy in China is that the National Government, reportedly, will lower tax levies on land used by peasants to 30 percent, instead of the 50 percent of the harvest taken elsewhere. Although why this should apply only to areas captured from the Communists, is difficult to see.

Szechuen's case has been dwelt upon at length here because more information on "tax-in-kind" events there have come to hand. From other provinces, only a trickle of news seeped out, sufficient, however, to reconstruct the picture in general and along the lines of Szechuen.

Many Piculs

At a time when CNRRA reports acute famine conditions from three provinces, we hear that the Government will collect some 100,000,000 piculs of cereals from all over the country, where such collection is possible.

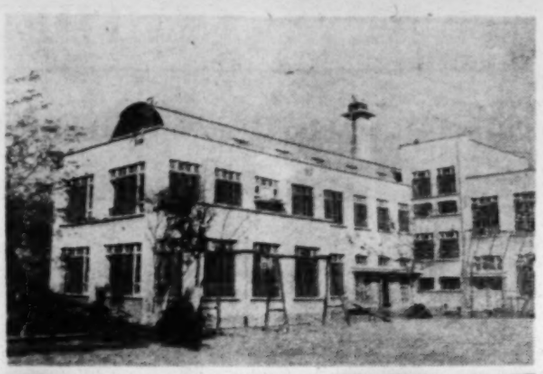
Do we hear of the Government distributing relief rice in famine areas? Are there any plans, even if only announced, about impending distribution of some part of the 100,000,000 piculs? Why is it that many piculs are collected but one never hears of their fate?

From official quarters we hear faint "ayes" in favor of this collection of "land tax in kind." On the other hand, we hear shouts of "nay" against this policy, threats and shooting, rebellion and revolt. And we draw the conclusion that the Government is being alienated from its people at a pretty fast pace, considering the sentiments expressed a year ago.

Politics is a digest of economics. Economic policy, which in China hinges on the attitude toward land reform, is reflected in political issues. Political issues are the gist of the civil war.

Is it too much, then, to assert that the civil war has as its issue land reform, the land reform which thousands of peasants clamor for and high-placed officials in whispers suggest?

QUONSET HUT ATOP UNIVERSITY



American Government surpluses are playing their part in rehabilitating hospitals and universities and other institutions in China. Foreign Liquidation Commission photos show (top) a Quonset hut, on roof, which has added sorely-needed space to Shantung University's crowded campus facilities; (middle) surplus dehydrated potatoes being unloaded at one of Peiping's oldest and largest hospitals, St. Michael's, which operates several clinics, much needed in a population estimated to be two-thirds consumptive and afflicted with numerous other ailments; (bottom) patients rest easily in the men's ward of Hopkins Memorial Hospital, Peiping, on mattresses that once were part of U.S. quartermaster stores in the invasion islands. UNRRA-CNRRA bought large stockpiles of surpluses such as these mattresses from FLC and supplied them to needy institutions in various cities of China.

The Hopkins Memorial Hospital (Methodist) was rebuilt from a stripped shell by an energetic young medico, Dr. Ou Yang, who was given a start in this work by a small grant from Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Assistance was granted at various times by UNRRA, the Canadian Red Cross, the American Red Cross and most of all by the British Red Cross, which supplied the bulk of essential medicines.

(Foreign Liquidation Commission photos)

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Kuomintang, Communists Battle For China's Third Parties

WHEN Gen. Chou En-lai was finally persuaded to go to Nanking as a result of the insistence of China's third parties and the emergence of Dr. Sun Fo in active negotiations, it was considered that the present talks were China's last chance to settle her civil war by political means. Communists and Democratic Leaguers warned the public not to be "too optimistic" over the outcome of the talks.

Optimism prevailed, however, at the outset, as Gen. Chou prepared to fly to Nanking. It was dampened when the news came that the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang left for Taiwan, scarcely an hour after the Communist's arrival in the capital.

November 12, opening date of the National Assembly, which, according to Government spokesmen, may be postponed, but which will most probably be held on time even if the CP and DL representatives are absent, neared, while the Nanking parleys, as many a time before, dragged out into "an exchange of views."

The Communists clung to their demands that the military situation should be restored as per the January 13 agreement, while negotiations should be based on the PCC decisions. These they termed "maximum concessions."

Although both American mediators took part in the talks, and the scenes had not changed much, observers interpreted the Nanking activity not as an effort to reach a political solution —that presumably being impossible at this stage—but a battle for the third parties. The Government was trying to persuade third party members to participate in the National Assembly, while the Communists were countering this move by reference to the unfulfilled PCC agreement.

Straws in the political wind were a) the Supreme National Defense Council outlawing of Communist currency in recently captured areas, and b) limitation of land rents to 30 percent of the total harvest in areas taken from the Communists (whereas 50 percent is the rule in other parts of China.)

Since the fall of Kalgan no major military operations were reported from either side, although the fighting went on. Two U.S. Marines were kidnaped by armed, "unidentified" Chinese, while a group of sailors were attacked while on their way to Tangku harbor—also believedly by Communists.

* * *

FRANCE

FOLLOWING the adoption of the constitution by a very slim majority, French political parties prepared to campaign for the elections which would decide the government to replace the present interim cabinet. The Popular Republican Movement chairman Maurice Schumann declared that the time was ripe to end the "tripartite regime," meaning the coalition government. "Vote for us," he said.

During the interim government, portfolios were shared by all parties; the Finance and National Economy ministries were held by MRP members; the ministries of Industrial Production and of Trade were held by Communists. Achievements of the various ministries during the last year are expected to play a great role in shaping the results of the next elections.

* * *

YUGOSLAVIA

LAST week, the United States sent a fourth note to Yugoslavia on the subject of "the rights of American citizens who, without any legal procedure, are being deprived of their natural rights as human beings." In other words, the Yugoslav Government was accused of confining persons having valid claims to be considered U.S. citizens, in camps where they were forced to work as slaves.

A Yugoslav foreign ministry official declared in Belgrade that these charges were "untrue and a malicious falsehood." He said that this was part of a campaign led by "certain American circles" against Yugoslavia.

United States officials asserted that at least 165 American citizens had been thrown by the Yugoslavs into concentration camps where they were forced to work without remuneration.

The persons about whom the U.S. Government is inquiring, according to Yugoslav sources, are Volksdeutsche.

* * *

BULGARIA

FREE and unfettered elections became the subject of another controversy between a country in the so-called "Soviet sphere of influence" and the Western powers, when the United States and later Britain handed notes to the Bulgarian Government demanding guarantees that free elections be held on October 27.

The American member of the Allied Control committee for Bulgaria asked for a meeting of the body to insure free elections, while the Soviet member countered by declaring that this would mean "interference in the internal affairs of the country."

* * *

ATOM CONTROL

IN informal discussions carried on at Lake Success, New York, the Russian delegate to the 12-nation atomic commission proposed a "geological control" of atomic energy. He proposed that these geological controls begin with a worldwide index of uranium deposits, together with data on the methods employed by the various countries in mining and extracting uranium ore for its processing into fissionable material.

* * *

U.S.

AFTER 22 days, the nationwide maritime strike which seriously affected industry and commerce in the United States, was reported partially settled for the East Coast and the Gulf ports.

A strike of airline pilots of the Transworld Airlines, fourth largest in the United States, kept 3000 passengers on the ground, when more than 90 flights were canceled. About 1400 pilots are involved.

George Romney, general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, warned American industry that foreign products were beginning to get the better of profitable business abroad. "Only one out of every 20 American motor cars produced in the past year has gone to export markets," he said.

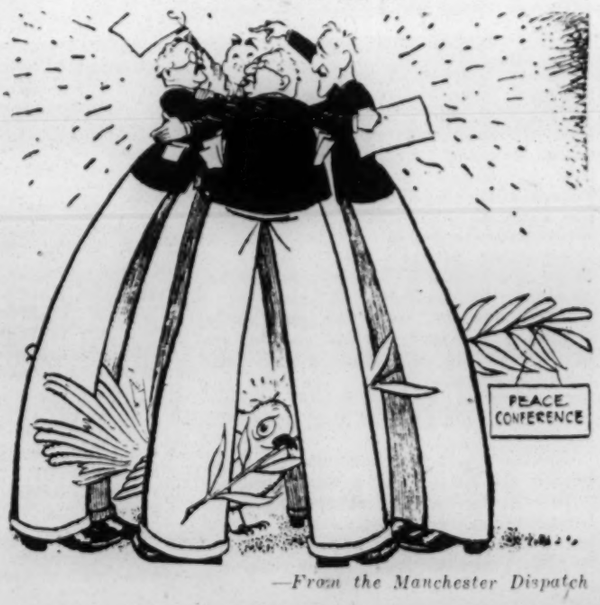
Romney said that failure to ship American products abroad meant that raw materials were not received in exchange. He cited as examples, jute from India, tungsten from Burma, rubber from the East Indies, chrome and nickel from Scandinavia and New Caledonia.

* * *

IRAN

FOLLOWING the agreement reached by the Iranian Government

"DON'T FENCE ME IN"



—From the Manchester Dispatch

with rebellious tribesmen who sought more power for the Province of Fars, the cabinet resigned and another one was formed which excluded leftists of the Tudeh Party. These leftists were included in the government of Ghavam es Sultaneh following events in the northern part of Iran known as Azerbaijan.

Another change in the new cabinet was the exclusion of Minister of Labor and Propaganda Prince Mussafar Firouz, who was made Ambassador to Moscow.

* * *

GREECE

IN this Balkan country, which according to British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, "suffered more than any other country in the last 30 years," there was a demand for a coalition government. The cabinet headed by Prime Minister Constantin Tsaldaris resigned in order to negotiate with leaders of parliamentary groups for the broadening of the government.

Civil war, meanwhile, raged in parts of the country, though on a small scale. British troops were "watching" developments with interest, while Bevin, addressing the House of Commons, declared: "We have done our best to recreate Greece....I am not interfering with Greece, and neither is the government. I give the lie direct to all these charges...."

In Athens, Acting Premier Gonatas, admitted that Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey, Commander in Chief of British Mediterranean forces, was visiting Greece to estimate the validity of the Greek Government's request for arms "for the improvement of existing security arrangements."

The British Government reportedly approved the plan formulated by Tsaldaris to establish a territorial army to fight the forces of the Liberation Front of Macedonia and other guerrillas.

* * *

DARDANELLES

THE Turkish reply to the second Soviet note asking for bi-lateral parleys, reportedly stressed that the debate is closed and that "any new exchange of notes between the two countries is useless."

The Turkish Government rejected Soviet allegations of faulty control of the Dardanelles during the war. A Turkish official said, "the acceptance of these proposals would force Turkey into a regional and exclusive policy for which the Turkish Government has no taste."

While this exchange of notes went on, the Soviet press featured a roundup of occasions when enemy fleets passed through the Straits to attack Russia. Soviet demands for a revision of the Montreaux Convention were termed "legitimate."

* * *

INDIA

IN spite of the creation of a "coalition government" with the Moslem entry into the Interim Indian Government, communal disturbances broke out in Bengal, where more than 5000 persons were killed. Troops were called out to deal with the disturbances in Tipperah and Noakhali.

Meanwhile, the India League in London demanded the withdrawal of British troops from India.

In New York, Harold Laski, chairman of the British Labor Party, forecast complete freedom for India inside of two years.

The Moscow *Pravda*, commenting on events in India, declared that "the measures carried out by the British government in India, are nothing but a new maneuver of British imperialism which is aimed at consolidating the rotting pillars of British Colonial rule in India...."

The Indian delegation to UN, headed by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, arrived in the United States last week.

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What U.S. Papers Say . . .

THE death of General Joseph Stilwell has been mourned universally in the American press. His knowledge of the Chinese people and his friendship with China were stressed, as was also the loss China incurred with his death.

Among other questions discussed by American newspapers last week were the truce talks in Indonesia and events in Siam.

* * *

STILWELL

HE won his place in the affections of a citizen army by the thoroughgoing way in which he shared in the experiences and sentiments of the fighting foot soldier, the *New York Herald Tribune* said, "in his hardship and dangers, in his distaste for military pomp and circumstance, in his hatred for high-echelon buck-passing, in his preference for plain, tart speech.

"He knew China and the Chinese as few professional soldiers ever come to know an alien people, and he had a faith in China which he justified by works—by his creation of a well-equipped, hard-fighting little Chinese army and by an incredibly difficult campaign which he waged in northern Burma to reopen a road to a blockaded nation. But he also had comprehension of the scope of the great war which permitted him to accept ruefully, but loyally, the scanty equipment of his portion of it."

The paper went on to tell of his leadership in the China-Burma-India Theater and said that history will judge his actions. "Meanwhile, it is enough to say that there was greatness in this man," the paper concluded.

The *New York Times* wrote: "He fought beside his men, shared their privations and scorned both the trappings and privileges of rank. His language was as rugged as his physique. This did not help him in the politer field of Chinese diplomacy."

"It was the rigors of the Burma campaign which finally killed him. By his own wish, his ashes will be scattered to the winds. But the laurels he plucked in the Burma jungle will remain imperishable," the *Times* concluded.

The *Washington Post* said: "His career as American commander in the CBI is likely to remain for a long time a subject of bitter controversy confused by political and ideological fogs."

"Stilwell was persuaded that properly fed, equipped, trained and led Chinese soldiers could be equal to any in the world. Stilwell stuck to his convictions. And in conformity with them, he worked for an understanding between Chungking and the Communists so that both armies could be released for operations against the Japanese. His crusade, naturally, drew upon his head the implacable hostility of generals and warlords. Thus, it may have been that General Stilwell's weakness was not so much tactlessness as optimism.

INDONESIA

THE *Washington Post*, commenting on the development in the new Republic, wrote: "Successive statements by spokesmen of the Netherlands Government over a period of years, beginning with Queen Wilhelmina's notable pronouncement of December 6, 1942, have made it clear that the Dutch have long since abandoned any idea of restoring the *status quo ante* in their immensely rich colonial area in Southeast Asia and are willing to grant dominion status to the colonies. On the other hand, the more moderate and more realistic element inside the so-called Indonesian Republic which, be it said, exercises *de facto* control over a large part of Java, appears to have won the upper hand over the extremists." The paper thought that the present differences should prove no impassable barrier toward an agreement.

The *New York Herald Tribune* declared that the "truce in Java, signed by the Netherlands Government and the Republic of Indonesia is a preliminary to the rise of a new nation, within the framework of the Dutch Commonwealth or completely independent." The Nationalist movenent in Java is made up of diverse elements, the paper said. It is led by leaders of widely varying views. They are united only in their resistance to the complete restoration of Dutch rule.

"Political confusion is complete. It makes even French politics appear simple. Perhaps the most useful point to keep in mind is that among the moderates in Java there are many able men who are believers in the principles of Western democracy. If such men can be encouraged and aided, especially by the Dutch, there is hope that political developments in Indonesia will add to the stability of the world instead of creating new threats to peace," the paper concluded.

The *Baltimore Sun* said: "The truce announced between the Dutch forces and those of the Republic of Indonesia is a truce and nothing more. It remains to be seen whether statesmanship will be equal to the task of arriving at a peaceful settlement and put an end to disorder and bloodshed."

* * *

SIAM

THE *Washingon Star* termed the decision of the Government of Siam to return disputed areas to the French as "what appears to be an effective preliminary step to a settlement of the rift. After reviewing the history of the dispute, the editorial concluded: "The French Government let it be known that it did not favor admission of Siam to the United Nations while Franco-Siamese relations remained unsettled. Since France, as a member of the 'Big Five' was obviously able to veto Siamese aspirations, the Siamese Government has now bowed to the inevitable."

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Conscription Begins In Many Provinces

THE Chinese press is full of reports of the latest developments pertaining to conscription which began last week in many provinces, following the order issued by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. There are also accounts of irregularities and graft which accompany attempts by recruits to escape an unpleasant experience, and of officials always on the lookout for loose cash.

In Yunnan all the hsien governments have set up conscription centers and these are headed either by graduates of military academies or officers with frontline battle experience, so the *Ta Kung Pao* says.

Thousands Drafted

A total of 39,600 recruits will be drafted before the end of the year in Kwangtung Province, where everything is being readied for the actual conscription. In some localities conscription is underway.

While the induction on Hainan Island has been postponed indefinitely, according to the *Ta Kung Pao*, another report from Chengtu said that the headquarters of the Szechuen Army Administrative District has cabled the Central Government asking for postponement of conscription until next year. The reason: "In view of the difficulties experienced in recruiting men this year...."

In Fukien, 14,400 men will be inducted in the next two months. A letter from Foochow says that each recruit will receive the sum of CNC$20,000 from the Government, "as subsidy for the maintenance of his family."

Much Graft

As regards malpractices, CNC$1,200,000 was reported paid in a village near Loyang, Honan, by an ablebodied man desirous of remaining a civilian, to Pao chiefs of the district. However, this was an exorbitant price, the report said, for the usual sum is around CNC$800,000.

"What price liberty?" is a question difficult to answer in Hangchow. While "exemption" fees remain around CNC$5000 per head on the official market, blackmarket liberty sells for as high as CNC$10,000.

In Hangchow, the ranks of Government officials have suddenly swollen. In order to become exempted, various "identification' forms granting Government employee title have been manufactured. "The Pao Chia and District Chiefs are overjoyed and carry a smile on their faces all the time," the *Wen Hui Pao* certifies.

To develop the fishing industry in North China, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has reorganized the Sea Products Section of the Enemy Property Administration into the North China Fishing Company. The fishing craft, cold storage factories, canning plants and real estate taken over from the enemy will be allotted as Government shares, while private businessmen will contribute CNC$500,000,000 to the capital. Soong Yu-ting has been appointed in charge of share collection.

What Chinese Papers Say...

THE past week saw local editors lamenting the death of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, former commander of the U.S. Army in the China Theater, who died early last week. Besides discussing the internal situation, one paper ran an editorial on the Taiwan trip recently undertaken by a group of Chinese pressmen.

* * *

STILWELL

THE *Sin Wan Pao* expressed its gratitude to the late General Stilwell, for it was he who upheld the fate of the Chinese nation in most stringent times of her armed resistance to the enemy. It was he who actually built up the strongest part of the modern Chinese army, the New First and the New Sixth, the paper said. The highway which still bears his name shows the world the efforts Stilwell expended, the paper said, and placed him in the ranks of the best generals who fought in the last war.

Gen. Stilwell and his successor Gen. Wedemeyer differ from each other regarding their views on the internal politics of China, the paper said. Yet, their sympathy and friendship for the Chinese people are the same.

The independent *Ta Kung Pao* pointed out that "instead of worshipping the rising sun", Gen. Stilwell was one who aided others who were enduring exceeding hardships. His work in China, the paper said, is the supreme example of friendship.

He was not aware of the distrust and suspicions among the countries of the world which became manifest as soon as the war ended, the *Ta Kung Pao* said. Today, China is still engulfed in civil war and the dying general probably thought of suffering China on his deathbed.

* * *

NEW HOPE

THE *Ta Kung Pao* editorially warned that the situation following the fall of Kalgan into Nationalist hands and the issuance of a mandate calling the National Assembly meeting is more critical than at any other period in the past. The paper said that hopes for peace lie with the third parties.

As a remedy to the present critical situation the paper suggested that the Military Agreement and the P.C.C. resolutions be taken as the sole basis for further discussions and that the leaders of the warring parties forget their past hostilities and enmity and seek friendship and cooperation.

Comparing President Chiang's statement with that of the Communists issued on October 16 and 17, respectively, the *Chiao Sheng Pao* said that there is still a great distance between the two parties, but this gap could be shortened and totally obliterated.

The paper voiced the opinion that the success of the talks in Nanking depends on whether there will be unconditional cease-fire. It urged the leaders of both parties to follow the example of the Hindu and Moslem leaders in India to save China from disastrous civil war.

The pro-Government *Sin Wan Pao* declared that the intentions expressed for peace by the Government are no mere gestures but are explicit desires of the President.

The paper said that the silence of the Communist negotiators during the recent deadlock was due to their frustration following the military reverses suffered in North China. It tried to assure the Communists that "all right-and-wrong will not be considered" by the Government if the Communists really stand for peace.

In another editorial the *Sin Wan* Pao discussed the term "third parties" in connection with the present situation which called for the arbitration of these elements. These "third parties," the paper said, once told the Government negotiators that a cease-fire order ought to be issued regardless of any prerequisites of the "Eight Points" put forth by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. This shows that they do not understand politics, the paper declared.

The editorial said that considering the vast population of China, these third parties should be taken into account, and called for their enlargement.

The *Chiao Sheng Pao*, mouthpiece of the Overseas Chinese here, protested that the Government authorities refused to accept its application for membership in the Taiwan Investigation Group formed by pressmen of Shanghai and Nanking. The paper declared that all of the 22 members of this group belong to Government papers. It warned "conscientious newsmen, even if belonging to Government journals," not to be bewildered at the high-sounding statements made by corrupt officials in Taiwan.

In conclusion, the *Chiao Sheng Pao* regrets that although it is a paper representing people from the south, it is not permitted to take part in the survey of its own home.

In discussing editorially the reopening up of the talks is the capital, the liberal *Wen Wei Pao* hails the three "fundamentals" proposed by the third parties for solving the existing military and political issues. They are: (1) no "National Congress", which cannot represent the whole nation; (2) no formal talk until the issuance of a nation-wide cease-fire order; and (3) solution of Chinese problems by the Chinese themselves.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The five republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador, having a combined area of 203,996 square miles, and a population of 7,885,000 persons, are reported to be planning a merger into one union for the purpose of strengthening their economic and political specific weight in Latin America.

* * *

Trud, the Soviet organ of Trade Unions, reported last week that the death sentence has been passed on the woman who, with two other employees of a distribution organization in Soviet Azerbaijan, embezzled 750,000 roubles.

* * *

The first performance of the Chinese Amateur Theatrical Society took place last week at the School of Oriental Studies in London, when "The Iron Rice Bowl" and "Mademoiselle Phoenix" were presented. About 500 guests attended the performance, including the Chinese Ambassador Dr. F. T. Cheng and Madame Cheng, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, UNO delegate, and others. The entire sum collected was handed over to the United Aid to China Fund.

* * *

The local *Wen Hui Pao* reported that American consular authorities have asked all American nationals to leave Chefoo and Weihaiwei, due, allegedly, to "certain anticipated changes" in those cities.

* * *

Sixteen Chinese professors and post-graduate students left Shanghai by plane last week for London via Hongkong as part of the annual plan allowing a number of scholarships tenable at British Universities for university professors and post-graduate students who wish to pursue their research in England.

* * *

SCAP announced that Russia began repatriating Japanese POWs last week when the first batch of 22,000 Japanese were dispatched from the Northeast and Northern Korea. Of this total, 3500 returned from Russia and Northern Korea via Southern Korea. About 2000 war prisoners were repatriated from the Ryukyu Islands and the Philippines during the same period.

* * *

To assist "economically stricken masses" in this city who may find themselves in serious distress during the cold winter days, a 1946 Winter Relief Committee has been formed by the Shanghai Municipal Government. The committee will be headed by Mayor K. C. Wu and other prominent citizens.

* * *

Moscow Radio last week officially denied reports appearing in the Nanking press to the effect that help was promised the Chinese Communists to recapture certain areas in Manchuria and China proper.

* * *

Super highways are to be constructed to replace the present mud and cobble roads leading to Hangchow and Nanking from this city. First the highway linking Nanking and Shanghai will be rebuilt, to be followed by the Shanghai-Hangchow highway, according to the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*. The Highway Bureau of the Ministry of Communications is handling the construction of these super highways.

* * *

More than 100 young Chinese who were sent to the United States last year to receive technical training by the Ministry of Economic Affairs under the Lend-Lease agreement, returned to China recently. A second group of 93 returned from the United States last week.

* * *

The Chinese warship Fu Po, which is a gift of the British Navy, arrived in Hongkong from the United Kingdom last week. The ship was formerly the HMS Petunia and is a 1000-ton corvette with a speed of 16 knots. The Fu Po is the largest of 12 ships and launches recently given China by the British Navy.

* * *

Central News reported last week that all imported news publications are closely scrutinized by the Government censor in Macao before being put on sale to the general public. Recently, the entire issue of the 104-year old English daily in Hongkong, the *China Mail*, was confiscated because it carried a New York report disclosing troubles in the Salazar Government.

* * *

The Shanghai Branch Corps of the San Min Chu I will undertake to train all boy scouts and girl guides in local middle and primary schools, according to the *North China Daily News*. A general registration of the juvenile members of the corps will be held in this city and new squads of boy scouts and girl guides will be set up in the various schools.

* * *

The s.s. America of the United States Lines is being reconditioned and will be equipped with a modern marine loran receiver—the modern radio electronic method of long-range navigation. The s.s. America will be placed on the trans-Atlantic run.

* * *

A show of strength by the United States army in Seoul was followed by two uprisings in which one Korean was wounded and 18 arrested. This climaxed a series of outbreaks directed chiefly against Korean police in cities througout southern Korea, AP reports.

* * *

A Foreign Office source in Nanking said that it had no information regarding the arrest of Archbishop Victor, head of the Russian Orthodox Mission in China. The Foreign Office learned of the arrest from the newspapers, UP said. Archbishop Victor was arrested last week but no charges have been preferred to date.

* * *

A full general in the Chinese Army is to receive CNC$400,000 as his monthly pay, effective from September, according to the revised pay schedule approved by the National Government. Soldiers will get CNC$16,500 first class, CNC$13,000 second class, and CNC$10,000 third class.

China Silk Manager To Visit Japan

Kuo Ching-chung, general manager of the China Silk Company, is reportedly going to Japan in the near future to negotiate with SCAP for Japanese cocoons. The *Shun Pao* said Kuo would not only ask for the 10,000,000 pounds of Japanese cocoons which featured in the news recently, but also attempt to obtain a more reasonable price for them. It is believed that China Silk has enough cocoons to tide her over until February or March, 1947. Private companies are expected to close down much earlier for lack of cocoons.

CNRRA Supplies To Be Poured Into Kalgan

AS soon as the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway is repaired, CNRRA supplies will "be poured in," according to Chang Chi-tuan who flew into the city seven days after the Nationalists captured the Red stronghold. Following the entry of Government troops into Kalgan, a five-man CNRRA team arrived with CNC$40,-0000,000 to help civil war victims and assist in the rehabilitation of the Great Wall city, formerly called the "Model Communist city."

CNRRA's staff evacuated Kalgan more than a month ago on the last Executive Headquarters plane.

A CNRRA release declared that "thousands of flag-bearing residents lined the streets" waiting for the arrival of Gen. Chen Cheng, chief of staff of the Ministry of Defense.

A CNRRA correspondent touring Kalgan said that "this garrison town of slit trenches and smokeless chimneys, one year under Communist occupation but recaptured without any street fighting, revealed the need for considerable effort toward commercial, transport and industrial rehabilitation...." He said there were 6000 unemployed in Kalgan and there is starvation in the city and the surrounding hsiens.

Hwa Lien Placed On Tientsin Service

THE United Corporation of China, which maintained steamers on coastal service before the war but was forced to move south to Chekiang, has placed another vessel, the newly-launched Hwa Lien, on the Shanghai-Tientsin run, besides the Chung Lien and the Kuo Lien, which have been plying between the two ports for several months.

The 3500-ton Hwa Lien sailed for Tientsin on October 21. It has a 1000-passenger capacity. Fares range from CNC$280,000 for first class to CNC$80,000 for fourth class. Captain H. B. Bell is in command.

The company has ordered 11 ships from Britain, the United States and Australia. A line between Shanghai and Indo-China will be inaugurated as soon as the first of these arrives in China. Plans are being made for routes to other foreign points in the future.

Freedom Of Research

A Professor of history at the Chungking University, named Chang, wishing to consult one of his Soviet colleagues on a finer point of a subject of mutual study, wrote the Russian historian asking him for clarification.

Before he could receive a reply from the USSR, a threatening letter was sent him from unrevealed sources, according to the Chungking *Min Chiu Pao*, warning him that further correspondence with people in the USSR would endanger his life.

Who's Who in China

CHOU YANG (CHOU CHIH-YING), leading Communist and culturalist; born at Yiyang, Hunan, November, 1908; graduated from the Great China University, Shanghai, 1928; did research work

Chou Yang
（周揚字起鳳）

in Marxist sociology and literature in Tokyo, and subsequently was arrested, 1929; active worker of leftist cultural movement and secretary of Leftist Writers' Union, Shanghai, 1930-1937; director, Bureau of Education, Shensi-Kansu-Ningshia Border Region, dean of Lu Hsiun Academy of Arts, Yenan, and concurrently president of University, of Yenan, 1937-1945; he is now vice-president of North China Union University, Kalgan; translated into Chinese Chernishevski's Life and Aesthetics, Leo Tolstoi's Anna Karenina, and numerous stories by Gorki and other Soviet writers, compiled Marxism and Literature, and wrote many critical literary essays which appeared in various periodicals and magazines; address: c/o Communist Party Branch, Peiping Executive Headquarters, Peiping.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

RICHARD C. SCOTT, former lieutenant-commander, USNR, was awarded the air medal by Rear-Adm. W. A. Kitts 3rd, for "acts of valor in air combat." Scott previously had been awarded the Legion of Merit and holds the Purple Heart for wounds received in action. He is the representative of the American Cyanamide Company of New York and now resides in Shanghai.

* * *

WANG SHIH-CHING, who was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Supreme Court in Nanking, was said to have escaped capital punishment because he handed over all enemy property under his control into Government possession after the Japanese surrender. It is said that Wang handed over about five tons of gold and silver.

* * *

GEN. HO YING-CHIN, China's delegate to the UN Military Committee, who went pheasant hunting with the other UN military delegates, bagged the first fowl of the day, commenting: "Plenty lucky!"

* * *

GEORGY MALENKOV, 45-year-old former secretary of the Communist Party Central Executive Committee, and a member of the Soviet Defense Council, has been appointed one of the deputy chairmen of the Soviet Council of Ministers, headed by Generalissimo Stalin. He has been released from his duties as member of the Supreme Council.

* * *

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, arriving by plane in Washington after his European inspection tour, declared he was "more than gratified" by the job the American occupation forces have done in Germany. "The job that's being done, the efficiency of our troops, and their morale, are all very satisfactory," he said.

* * *

GEN. EVANS F. CARLSON, retired Marine commander, saw some American aims in the Far East as "reminiscent of the objectives of a recent European dictator at present defunct." Illness prevented Carlson from personally addressing the conference on China session in San Francisco, and his speech was delivered by transcription.

* * *

LUCILE GRAHAM, formerly connected with the office of the American Commercial Attache here, is at present working in the U.S. Legation in Copenhagen, Denmark. Miss Graham, now Mrs. Lucile G. Keating, was in Singapore on the eve of its fall and spent the war years with the U.S. Government in India.

* * *

GEN. A. A. VANDEGRIFT, commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, arrived by plane in Tientsin, after a flight from Guam via Tsingtao. At Tsingtao he was met by Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Jr., commander of the US Seventh Fleet, and Major General Samuel L. Howard, commanding general of the First Marine Division. In Tientsin, Gen. Vandegrift reviewed marine contingents. He is to visit Peitaiho and Chinwangtao.

* * *

PAUL REYNAUD, former Prime Minister of France, announced last week his candidature for the French General elections on November 10. He will stand for the Nord Department as the head of the independent right wing list.

* * *

JAMES A. FARLEY, former U.S. Postmaster General, now head of the Coco-Cola Export Corp., arrived in Shanghai by CNAC plane from Calcutta.

TERESA TORAL, scientific research worker, and her fiancee Antonio de Ben Perez, on trial on charges of Communist activities in Alcala de Henares, Spain, were sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. Toral declared that she had made statements to the police under duress.

* * *

DEAN ACHESON, acting Secretary of State, speaking at an Alfred E. Smith memorial dinner, defined the "great American tradition" as one "which sees and must see all great affairs in terms of individual human beings." He declared that the United States in its relations with other nations looks beyond entities known as nations to the individuals who make them up."

* * *

JOSEPH EDWARD ("DINNY") DOYLE, 52-year-old former China hand and New York Radio Corporation's correspondent, and formerly on the staff of the *China Press* and the *Manila Cable News*, died in Boston last week.

* * *

BRUCE S. JENKINS, President of Bruce S. Jenkins Federal Inc. U.S.A., returned to Shanghai on the s.s. Marine Lynx last week after seven months in the United States.

* * *

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK's bronze statue will soon be erected in the circle in front of the Great World Amusement Center at the intersection of Chung Cheng and Tibet roads, instead of in Chung Cheng Park, as previously decided. The ceremony of laying the foundation will be held on January 1, 1947.

* * *

LIEUT. GEN. SIR ADRIAN CARTON De WIART, the British Prime Minister's personal representative to Generalissimo Chiang, left for England from Hongkong last week.

* * *

EDWARD KARDELJ, Vice Premier of Yugoslavia, declared at a mass meeting at Ljubljana last week: "We emphatically declare before the entire world that Yugoslavia is not going to sign a peace treaty based on the decisions of the Paris Conference. The peoples of Yugoslavia have noticed with regret that not all our allies have remained faithful to their moral obligations to Yugoslavia."

* * *

SENATOR ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, who has just returned to Washington from Paris, where he represented the United States, said in a broadcast that the conference, despite all difficulties, constituted another step toward that peace to be gained through United Nations—"the justified hope of the world."

* * *

DR. J. LEIGHTON STUART, United States Ambassador, in an address before more than 100 members of the Nanking Rotary Club, declared: "One thing is transparently clear to me. The people of Russia, just like the people of the United States and the poeple of all other countries, don't want another war."

* * *

CHOU FU-HAI, puppet Finance Minister and mayor of Shanghai, arraigned before the Nanking High Court on charges of treason, pleaded innocent of collaboration and high treason because he was penitent not long after he joined Wang Ching-wei and his peace movement. More than 5000 people attended the opening session of the court.

Markets Continue Weak, Quiet With Money Situation Tight

DURING the week ending October 19, Shanghai markets remained quiet with the money situation tight. Quotations in general dropped both in the financial and commodity markets.

As prices of gold in other cities advanced, quotations here moved up slightly but continued sales by the Central Bank checked the rise. During the week the Central Bank sold a total of 739 gold bars, calling in CNC$1,700,000,000 cash. The bank's selling prices were:

		CNC
October 14	..150 bars at	$2,207,500
„ 15	.. 18 „ „	$2,190,000
„ 16	..111 „ „	$2,195,000
„ 17	.. 90 „ „	$2,192,500
„ 18	..170 „ „	$2,200,000
„ 19	..200 „ „	$2,205,000

The American banknote market remained in a state of confusion with the exchange shops quoting CNC$3,500 and CNC$3520 to one American dollar as buying and selling rates. Naturally, little, if any, trading was done at these rates. The Chinese press reported the dollar at from CNC$4100 to CNC$4300.

Stock Market Weak

On the stock and share market, the business of the Shanghai Securities Exchange continued to be weak because of generally poor business conditions as a whole; the tight money situation; the high rate of interest; and the trading of fictitious Wing On Textile shares outside of the exchange. The last mentioned factor was particularly important as short sellers were very active. It is expected that this illegal practice will soon be stopped by the authorities.

In an attempt to improve matters, the Exchange extended its business hours to the afternoon (which is regarded as business for the next day). This, however, so far has failed to stimulate activities. Daily turnover was as follows:—

October 14	.....	6,999,100 shares
„ 15	.....	8,374,000 „
„ 16	.....	9,894,800 „
„ 17	.....	11,063,200 „
„ 18	.....	11,819,000 „
„ 19	.....	7,714,800 „

Losses Close Bank

Quotations for Wing On Textiles dropped to CNC$729 by Saturday's close. This downward trend continued this week, reaching the low of CNC$709, in the morning of October 22. However, when quotations reached this low level, operators again became active and buying orders pushed quotations to CNC$740 by the noon closing, when rumors were circulated to the effect that one week forward trading would start soon on the Exchange.

One bank—the Dong Kong Native Bank—two exchange shops and scores of "stock companies" closed their doors during the week due to heavy losses. The Dong Kong Native Bank, according to reports, may soon be reopened after reorganization.

Artificial Silk Slumps

In the commodity market, quotations dropped, during the week under review, notably artificial silk. Despite the repeated warnings of the Central Trust that large quantities of artificial silk would be sent here from Japan, speculators and genuine merchants continued to buy and pushed prices up from CNC$1,600,000 to a peak of CNC$5,000,000 per case during the past month and a half. When Jap artificial silk, comprising 4,800 cases, actually arrived, the speculators remained active. But last week the Central Trust started to sell the Jap artificial silk at CNC$2,800,000 and the black market rate suddenly dropped to CNC$3,500,000 and then to CNC$3,000,000!

Well-informed circles report that more Jap rayon is coming here and there will be no shortage of supply. It is not expected, therefore, that quotations of artificial silk will fluctuate much in the future.

The cotton yarn and cotton cloth market remained firm, following the decision of the Executive Yuan on October 9, to permit the export of these products to Kwangtung and Fukien provinces for domestic consumption. Outport merchants continued to buy, and under the regulations set by the Textile Control Committee, have applied for permission to send these products to South China.

Rice Mart Stabilized

The rice market was stable with local stocks increased to 300,000 piculs. Press reports state that large quantities of rice will be sent here from French Indo-China and that the rice merchants have started to dump their holdings because of the tightness of money.

Wheat flour, however, remained firm, which made it necessary for the Mayor Wu to order all noodle makers and other users of wheat flour to register their requirements with the City Government. It is the intention of the authorities to supply sufficient flour to these users at the official price and so to strictly control the market. A number of dealers engaged in black market dealings have lost their privilege of obtaining allocations from the City Government at official prices.

Attention of importers was centered during the week on Customs notification No. 83, issued on October 18, which provided that: "The duty-paying value of any import liable to an *ad valorem* rate of duty shall be determined on the basis of the wholesale market value of the goods in local currency at the port of importation. This latter shall be considered to be higher than the duty-paying value by:—

"(a) The amount of the duty on the goods, and

(b) 7 percent of the duty-paying value of the goods."

A formula is given for ascertaining the duty-paying value, as follows: Wholesale market value multiplied by 100, divided by 100 plus duty rate plus 7. Thus: CN$60 times 100, divided by 100 plus 12½ plus 7, equals CNC$6000 divided by 119.5, or CNC$50.21 as the duty-paying value.

The following table gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities in Shanghai:

	Oct. 12 CNC$	Oct. 19 CNC$
Gold bars	2,197,000	2,233,000
US Dollar notes	4,200	4,120
Bond C	2,100	2,120
Wing On Textile	777	729
Ewo Cotton	9,500	8,500
Rice	60,000	60,000
Wheat flour	18,400	——
Peanut oil	91,000	89,000
20's Yarn	2,220,000	2,350,000
Artificial silk ...	4,300,000	3,350,000
Raw silk	4,000,000	3,850,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes ...	12,200	14,900
Koo Ban Soap .	48,000	47,800
My Dear matches	600,000	610,000

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Chungking Paper Offices Wrecked

FOLLOWING the wrecking of the editorial offices of the *Kuo Min Kung Pao* in Chungking early last month, a small incident developed into a "purge" of the *Si Nan Jih Pao* in that city, according to Chinese press reports.

A messenger boy of the latter journal was involved in a minor traffic accident with a police officer for which he promptly apologized. According to the *Min Chiu Pao*, however, the event was witnessed by a secret service agent connected with the Seventh Branch Office of the Police Bureau. The same night, the editorial offices of the *Si Nan Jih Pao* were raided twice by a total of 40 policemen. During the second raid, Chu Fei, manager of the printing house, was beaten up by the lawmen and taken to the police station.

The *Si Nan Jih Pao* refrained from editorially attacking the behavior of the police, allegedly because General Tang Yi, Police Bureau director of the Chungking Municipal Government, is one of the owners of the paper.

The next day, nevertheless, a newspaper boy was stopped by a group of policemen who beat him up and scattered more than 1000 copies of the paper to the winds.

Sian Court Told Crimes Of Farmer Bluebeard

EVEN Bluebeard would have to concede that he was no equal to an uncouth farmer up in Shensi, especially from the standpoint of the professional sadist. This Shensi farmer has 300 women to his credit.

This man, Chang Kwan-tung, is being tried by the Sian high court on charges of abduction, rape, brutal treatment, trading humans and several other counts, including jail break. Also brought to trial as accomplices were two of Chang's sons, his daughter and son-in-law.

Almost all of the women abducted and sold by Chang went from Honan to Sian hunting jobs. One by one, Chang and his sons abducted, raped and then sold them to other farmers as wives. Chang did not kill his victims but he clubbed into submission any one who was fussy. It is reported that two big suitcases of female footwear were brought to court as evidence. A decision is still pending.

Workers Probe Index

RECENT price hikes on all types of commodities were not adequately enough reflected in the Workers' Cost Of Living Index published monthly by the Municipal Government, according to the *Sin Min Wan Pao*, which reported growing discontent among local workers in various trades. The paper said that the local General Labor Union intends to call a conference of workers' representatives on the subject of the method used in the compilation of the HCL index. The official responsible for compiling the index will be invited to attend.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Central Cooperative Gold Treasury will be opened in Nanking next month with a capital of CNC$10,000,000,000 of which CNC$200,000,000 has now been paid up, the *Wen Hui Pao* reported. This body has been formed at the command of the Generalissimo, the paper says, in order to cooperate with the Farmers' Bank of China in carrying out the reconstruction program.

* * *

The House of Lords last week passed a bill putting the Cable and Wireless Company under public ownership. The bill now awaits the Royal Assent. Conservative members declared that if this scheme tended to lessen efficiency they would not have approved the move.

* * *

The German "Bayer" trade mark has been taken over by the Alien Property Administration for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. The Chinese Government will henceforth use the trade mark exclusively and those who imitate it will be punished "by law," the *Ta Kung Pao* said.

* * *

Customs Notification No. 83, issued last week, on the import tariff calculation, states the formula for ascertaining the duty as follows: Wholesale market value multiplied by 100, divided by 100 plus duty rate, plus 7. Local importers interpreted this announcement to mean that duty will henceforth be computed on the basis of black market prices in Shanghai.

* * *

One thousand large barrels of American leaf tobacco arrived aboard a Jardine, Matheson & Co. steamer. Another vessel sailed for Saigon with 200 tons of cargo, among which were 140 tons of newsprint. A British vessel sailed for Australia carrying 11 barrels of wood oil.

* * *

The 1946 Soviet budget calling for 333,400,000,000 roubles of expenditure and 319,300,000,000 of revenue, was hiked by 154,710,000 roubles at the Supreme Soviet session which called for the national income to be increased by this amount to cover the additional spending.

* * *

Negotiations between the U.S. Embassy and the Bureau of Land Administration on land ownership rights in China, stipulated that American residents in China will be granted land onwership rights only on condition that their native states extend equal privileges to Chinese living in these states. The American Embassy has undertaken to check up on the various states which are in a position to uphold the reciprocal land ownership clause.

CNRRA Delivers The Goods

This is how UNRRA relief supplies are divided between Shanghai's 5,000,000 and the interior's 395,000,000 odd, according to the *Shang Pao*:

	Interior tons	Local tons
April	70,220	33,028
May	84,109	66,409
June	61,615	17,016
July	54,651	21,561
August	68,682	12,777
September	96,500	24,119

More than 2000 trucks ordered in the United States by the Supply Board of the Executive Yuan have arrived in Shanghai and the Board is planning to order another lot to ease the transportation system here. Sixty trucks were sold to the Bureau of Public Utilities for its local bus service. Demand from other cities has already depleted the Board's stock.

* * *

Britain has bought about £1,000,000 worth of Russian cotton at a price comparable to Brazilian cotton and below the United States and Egyptian prices. The quantity is reported to be around 25,000 standard bales. Total Russian exports for the first post-war year came to 250,000 bales annually.

* * *

The Bureau of Public Works will soon invite tenders for the reconstruction of the Markham Road Bridge according to a project recently passed at a meeting of the Public Works Committee of the Shanghai City Council. About CNC$800,000,000 and a period of six months will be required to complete the job, which will link up Chapei with the western district of the city across Soochow Creek.

* * *

The State Department, irritated by Russian and Czech charges that the United States is using surplus property for imperialist purposes, has suspended negotiations for a US$50,000,000 loan to the Czechs and cut off US$50,000,000 in surplus earmarked for that country.

* * *

The China Textile Development Company plans to establish a branch office in the Northeastern provinces to control the confiscated enemy textile mills there. Wu Wei-ching, vice-manager of the Company, has already left for the Northeast to survey conditions of production and demand of cotton and cotton yarn in preparation to sending cotton from here.

* * *

There is continual flight of capital to Hongkong, according to the *Sin Wan Pao*. Large sums of money are being sent not through banks but through private firms and as much as CNC$200,000,000 to CNC$300,000,000 is being remitted daily, it is said.

* * *

The Finance Ministry has turned down the request made by native cement traders to increase the tax on imported cement because it considers the 40 percent tax already too high, the *Shun Pao* said. Cement dealers here declared that if this measure is not taken, they will be bankrupt. This is their second request to the Ministry.

* * *

One of the reasons recently given in the Chinese press why the authorities here are unable to control skyrocketing native wool prices is the lack of price control on imported dyestuffs. A black market for dyestuffs flourishes here and is stimulated by the trickle of foreign dyes imported.

* * *

The formal signing of the Sino-American commercial treaty will take place next week, *Central News* reports. The Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs told the agency that henceforth foreign loans will be used entirely in reconstruction projects to aid industrial and mining enterprises.

* * *

The Dollar Directory for July 1946 has just come off the press—price CNC$ 50,000.

China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

October 16, 1946

BOTH Government and Communist troop reinforcements were rushing to the north of Paoting, the *Hsin Min Pao* reported.

Cholu, 24 miles southwest of Hwailai, in Chahar, fell into Nationalist hands after the Communists retreated further south.

* * *

October 17, 1946

Nationalist forces entered the city of Tungtai, 66 miles northeast of Chentiang, in North Kiangsu, the *Hsin Min Pao* said.

Communist troops captured Liuliho station, 25 miles south of Peiping, on the Peiping-Hankow railroad. Fighting raged in the Chohsien sector, about 40 miles south of Peiping.

In Manchuria, Nationalist forces captured Liuho and Tingpocheng, 33 miles southeast of Fushun.

The Nationalist drive on Antung led to the capture of Chingho, 70 miles southeast of Mukden.

* * *

October 18, 1946

Government troops poured into the Sunglientien sector, and reached a point midway between Peiping and Paoting.

The situation in besieged Paoting was growing desperate, AP wired from Nanking.

* * *

October 19, 1946

Nationalist forces captured Sunglientien, 40 miles south of Peiping, and reached Kaopeitien, which is 35 miles north of beleaguered Paoting.

In Chahar, Gen. Fu Tso-yi's forces pushed southward from Kalgan along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway and reached Kuoleichuang, 18 miles from Kalgan.

* * *

October 20, 1946

Communist troops cut the Peiping-Tientsin highway in the neighborhood of Yangtsun, according to AP. The Reds captured four villages 17 miles northwest of Tientsin, according to Government circles in Peiping.

Communist forces took Tinghsien, 40 miles south of Paoting, AP reported from Peiping.

* * *

October 21, 1946

Government troops recaptured Fuan, key point 15 miles south of Tungtai in North Kiangsu, according to the *Hsin Min Pao*.

The *Ta Kang Pao* said that the Reds captured Huangshan, 40 miles southwest of Yulin, in North Shensi.

Nationalist troops lifted the Communist siege of Sinlo, 50 miles south of Paoting, the *Hsin Min Pao* said. The paper reported that the besieged garrison of Paoting counter-attacked in coordination with Gen. Sun Lien-chung's reinforcements advancing from Peiping.

* * *

October 22, 1946

Nationalist troops of the 94th Army, attempting to lift the Communist siege of Paoting, Hopei capital, captured two important towns on the Peiping-Hankow Railway: Tinghsinghsien and Laishui, about 35 miles northeast of Paoting, UP reported.

The Peiping-Mukden line was severed by Communist troops, for the second time within the week, near the railway town of Tangshan, Nationalist sources declared.

Fighting broke out in Manchuria where the advancing Government troops captured Kaiping, 120 miles south of Mukden, according to AP from Peiping. Skirmishes were reported to have occurred nearer to Mukden.

In North Kiangsu, fighting started at Lienshui, 20 miles northeast of Huaiyin.

A Yenan broadcast claimed last week that more than 2000 Government troops were killed by militia and guerrillas in the Kiangsu-Anhwei border region.

Air Transport To Mukden

The China National Aviation Corporation is preparing to run a regular service from Shanghai to Mukden, presumably via Peiping. Plans are as yet in an indefinite stage, depending to some extent upon the results of peace negotiations in Nanking, but it is hoped that the line can be inaugurated sometime next month.

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(See subscription rates adjoining index in Page 215)

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

That Rebel Allman!

SHANGHAI LAWYER *by Norwood F. Allman. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York,* 1943. 283 *pp.*, US$2.50. *Reviewed by A. L. Meyer.*

AMONG welcome wartime volumes to come to China since the end of the war is this strictly non-technical "Shanghai Lawyer" of "Judge" Allman's, a delightful rambling account of that one-time youthful Virginian student-interpreter's 26 busy years in China, starting with his arrival in Peking as a language student and ending with his repatriation aboard the Gripsholm in 1942 following six months as a prisoner of the Japs in Stanley Prison, Hongkong.

That quarter of a century of the Judge's in China saw something doing each and every day after what he himself describes as a slow start. To one of long residence in this country, the book is a series of milestones, each turning back the years to some well-remembered happening or a half-forgotten one. And in addition to events there are names and places and people, all recalled with a whimsical humor which makes Judge Allman's book light, appealing reading throughout.

Dedication of Shanghai Lawyer, incidentally, is "To the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, The Two Outstanding People of History," in Judge Allman's own words. His collaborator in producing the book was Frances Russell Kay, whom Shanghailanders may recall was on the staff of the *North-China Daily News* 10 years ago.

Writing his book upon his return to the United States in 1942, the Judge, with good news sense and judgment, devoted his opening chapter to his experiences in Hongkong after its capture by the Japs on Christmas Day, 1941. A week later he joined the other 315 American, 2481 British and 70 Netherlands civilians behind the barbedwire which ringed the former British prison on Stanley Peninsula. It was, he says, an unhappy home.

Even in internment camp, however, Lawyer Allman found plenty of law business. His first client paid with two pancakes and a cup of coffee which were "more welcome than any banquet I can recall or any fee I ever collected." Fortunately for Internee Allman, the Hongkong Japs never caught up with the fact that he was a "wanted man" as far as their compatriots in Shanghai were concerned and he was able to depart, unharmed but minus weight, on the Asama Maru for Lourenco Marques. There he was reunited with his wife and family, who had been repatriated from Shanghai on the Conte Verde.

The Judge was lucky because as editor of the *Shun Pao* he had been placed on the Jap blacklist announced by Wang Ching-wei & Co. in July 1940, an honor he shared with 86 others, including J. B. Powell of *The Review;* Owner C. V. Starr and Editor Randall Gould of the *Evening Post;* Carroll D. Alcott, Hal P. Mills and L. Z. Yuan, all newsmen once associated with the *Post.* Sammy Chang, editor of the *Post's Ta Mei Wan Pao,* also on the list, was assassinated at Kiessling's tearooms. The *Ta Mei, Post, Shun Pao* and other newspaper plants were bombed. Yet the Japs let Allman slip through their fingers—some joss!

For the newcomer to China as well as the oldtimer, there are great gobs of information, background, color in Shanghai Lawyer. The greenhorn, reading the Judge's tales of "the good old days" and grand old customs, perhaps will sigh over what he missed. But he would best forget all that and buckle down, as the Judge announced he intended, to do his bit in the reconstruction of Shanghai, of whose rise to its former glory he was confident. "No matter what happens," said this Old China Hand in 1943, "I want to return to Shanghai."

Judge Allman did return, of course, for he foresaw, he says in his book, more opportunities than ever before; the need for transportation and communication systems, for industries, for technical and financial help from the Americans to China. He saw no reason why Americans and Chinese could not continue to work together as they had for two decades before Pearl Harbor.

For the oldtimer there is real pleasure in Allman's reminiscenses of Peiping, Tsinan, Peitaiho, Tsingtao, Nanking, Hankow, Chungking and Shanghai, mainly the last-mentioned city, naturally, as it was here that he spent almost 20 years. His recollections of people and events are amazingly clear considering he did not have his files—they were in Jap hands in his Hamilton House offices. The Judge charitably resorted to fictitious names in several instances in which the characters concerned are still alive.

His chapters on the International Mixed Court, where he sat as American assessor; Americans in this country; the U.S. Court for China; his "Chih Fan" and other cases; his "Bolshevik" clients and his dossier in municipal police files; his *Shun Pao* editorship and other extra-legal activities and his sweeping triumph in the last Shanghai Municipal Council elections as the American "non-machine" or rebel candidate—all will be found of more than passing interest by foreigners and Chinese alike.

Homefront Synopsis

WHILE YOU WERE GONE. *Edited by Jack Goodman. Published by Simon & Schuster, New York,* 1946. 625 *pp.*, US$-3.50. *Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

THE book lives up to its sub-title: "A Report on Wartime Life in the United States." A symposium by 26 authors, it had its beginning in a suggestion by Captain Joe Thompson, U.S. Signal Corps, made in December 1944. One does not know whether he got what he was asking for but many inarticulate veterans, and not only veterans, undoubtedly did. And so will many others cut off from news of wartime U.S.A. by war developments—that certainly includes Shanghailanders.

There is something here for everybody from Paul Gallico's and James Thurber's

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humor, through Norman Corwin on radio, Milton Caniff on comics, Jonathan Daniels' memories of President Roosevelt, to R. J. Thomas on labor in wartime; not to mention Donald Nelson's chapter on industry, Raymond Rubicam's on advertising and many others.

Of course one cannot exactly expect the New York Times' Sunday Editor to see eye-to-eye with the Vice-President of Time, Inc., on the importance of present day newspapers. Nor does the vice-president of the C.I.O. agree with the former head of W. P. B. in his evaluation of the success achieved by wartime labor-management committees.

The book was primarily intended as a catch-up-quick guide for returning veterans but it is more than that. As it stands today bound between its covers can be found a contemporary recording of wartime life in the U.S.A. in its many aspects which a historian of yesterday would consider too trivial and vulgar for even passing mention. But of such is the warp and woof of human existence. Inevitably into this record have crept views and evaluations of the times which may be slightly less than imperishable but which were certainly worth recording. To give continuity to various chapters much material has been added making a general evaluation of modern developments in some particular fields.

Among the most valuable features of the book is the chapter "How Your Congressman Voted," giving politically-minded veterans a chance to check up on the actions of their representatives in Congress and vote accordingly. For those allergic to books of more than 250 pages, a word of consolation. This volume can be read chapter by chapter, and you can skip some with no loss of continuity.

Prince Of Church

POPE PIUS XII, PRIEST AND STATESMAN *by Kees van Hoek. Published by Philosophical Library, New York,* 1944. 106 *pp.,* US$2.00. *Reviewed by Catherine Ilyine.*

THE life of Pius XII, 262nd Pope of Rome, head of the Roman Catholic Church now numbering 350,000,000, adherents, is vividly described by the Catholic journalist Kees van Hoek.

The author gives a colorful picture of the Pope's personality, the majesty and charm of his appearance and manner. He relates in a simple and interesting way the remarkable career of this Roman child, Eugenio Pacelli, his school days, his earliest aspirations and his work as Papal Nuncio in Germany. Van Hock quotes Kaiser Wilhelm's description of Pacelli in his "Recollections:" "He has a distinguished sympathetic appearance; he is of high intelligence and has impeccable manners. In short he is the prototype of a Prince of the Church." Van Hoek declares that this description holds good to this day.

Monsignor Pacelli's sojourn in Germany, first in Munich, then in Berlin, was by no means an easy one. During World War I he tried to find ways for the making of peace in the Pope's name and organized the relief of Allied prisoners as well as that of starving German children. During the first days of the German revolution, when the government and the diplomatic corps fled from Munich, the Nuncio remained at his post, showing many instances of personal courage.

The chapters dedicated to Eugenio Pacelli's work as the Vatican's Secretary of State from 1929 to 1939 are highly interesting. Pope Sixtus V describes the qualities needed for this post as follows: "He must know everything, have read everything, understand everything, but he must say nothing."

Van Hoek declares that Eugenio Pacelli has indeed an encyclopedic knowledge and is a great orator in eight languages, speaking without written notes and electrifying his audience by his eloquent and fascinating gestures; that he has the serenity of a man at peace with himself and possessed of burning convictions.

The author gives a detailed survey of the triumphs and sorrows of the Papal Secretary of State's journey to South America in 1934 and to the United States in 1936, when he was seen by millions of people. The book ends with a colorful description of the Pope's coronation in 1939 and with his exhortation for peace and denunciation of racial persecution. "The Work of Justice is Peace" is the device on the coat of arms chosen by the new Pope.

Mr. Kees van Hoek's sincere, well-documented book gives the reader a portrait of a mystical fervent priest who is at the same time a man of action and a great statesman.

Infant Back

YOUTH FOR YOUTH. *Published monthly by Bruno Katz, Shanghai. Subscription rate,* CNC$10,000 *for* 12 *months. Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

TO promote education and understanding among the youth of all nationalities and the use of English as an international medium of expression, Youth For Youth has once more made its appearance after suspending publication during the summer months. Many contributors to its third issue are the young people among whom it seeks an audience.

The arts and sciences, philosophy, national customs and beliefs, sports, adventure, humor and almost every subject of interest to the youthful thinker find a place between this magazine's covers. While the pros and cons of gum chewing are presented for the very young, articles on the atom or steam engine will attract the adolescent scientist. The young moralist or aesthete should also be interested. Editorials, articles, short stories, poems, quizzes and jokes; there is scarcely a short literary form which is not represented.

It is to be regretted that as an advocate of English, "Youth For Youth" is not above reproach in its own use of the language. While serious grammatical errors are few, the idiom is often awkward or even obscure. Nevertheless, the magazine is pursuing a worthy project with a great deal of ardor and moral enthusiasm. It should enlist the interest of the young.

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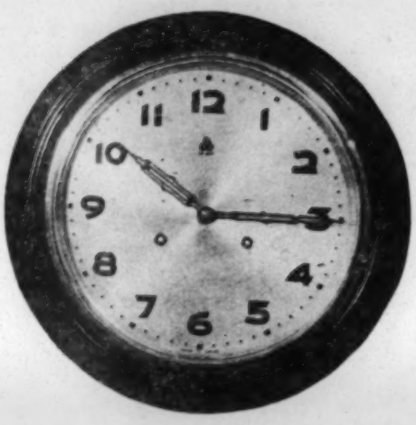

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TIME TABLE

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I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II N'king Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	I, II H'chow Excur Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.
7.00	8.30	9.00	11.00	12.30	13.30	21.50	23.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI 北站 NORTH A	14.45	16.25	17.10	19.30	21.35	22.45	6.35	8.00
		10.16	12.14	13.48		23.23		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D		15.24	16.05	18.15			5.28	
8.41	10.09	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	13.06	14.33	15.19	17.29	19.42	21.06	4.39	5.39
8.48	10.14	11.06	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A	12.59	14.19	15.09	17.21	19.34	20.58	4.32	5.19
9.36	11.05	11.54	13.55	15.25	16.14	1.22	2.08	A 無錫 WUSIH D	12.11	13.24	14.10	16.27	18.45	20.10	3.39	4.26
9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	D 無錫 WUSIH A	12.04	13.18		16.21		20.03	3.33	4.19
10.31		12.59	15.01		17.09	2.27	3.13	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22		15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30
10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	D 常州 CHANGCHOW A	11.06	12.09		15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20
11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	A 丹陽 TANYANG D		11.09		14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03
11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	D 丹陽 TANYANG A		11.05		13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00
12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28		13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07
12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	D 西站 WEST A	9.24	10.21		12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00
13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	A 南京 NANKING D	8.00	9.00		11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00

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(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 71, & 72 not included.)

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
KUNSHAN	崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW	蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH	無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW	常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG	丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST	鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING	南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

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23	21	61	67	25	1	41	車次 TRAIN NO.	92	42	2	68	26	22	62	94
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Throu.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	站名 STATIONS	I, II III Local Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Excur.	II, III, IV Ord.	I, II III Local Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.48	17.08	17.51	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	A 嘉興 KASHING D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	D 嘉興 KASHING A		8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	D 峽石 YEHZAH D		8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D		7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A		7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D		6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

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STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING	嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH	峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG	長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	9,200	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

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